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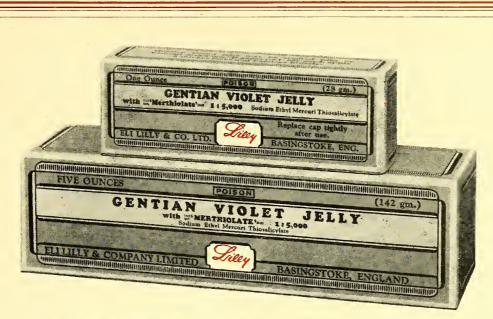
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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**DECEMBER 28, 1940** 

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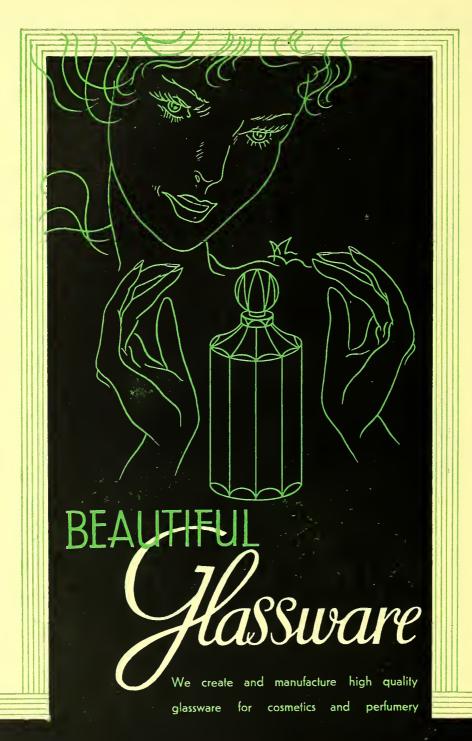


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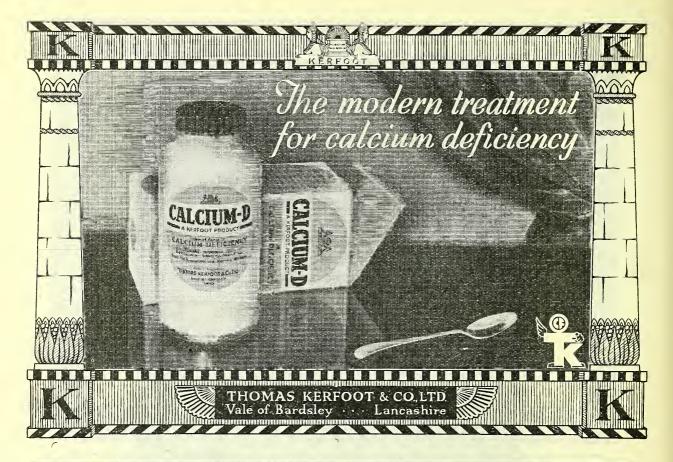
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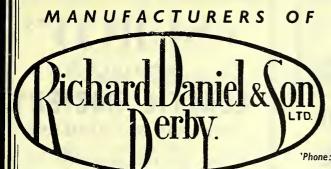
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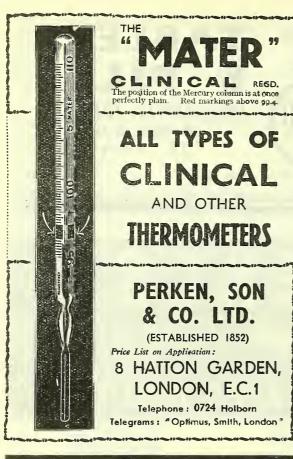


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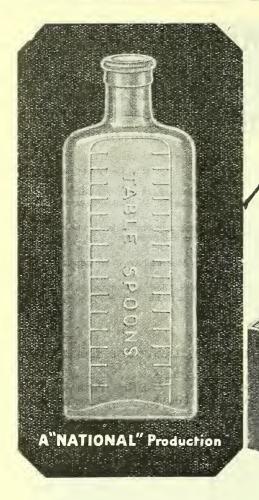
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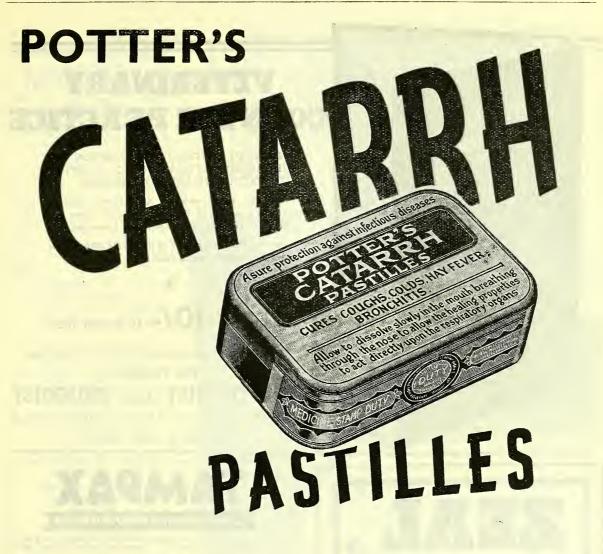


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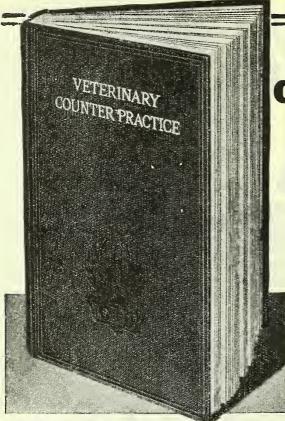
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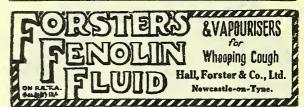
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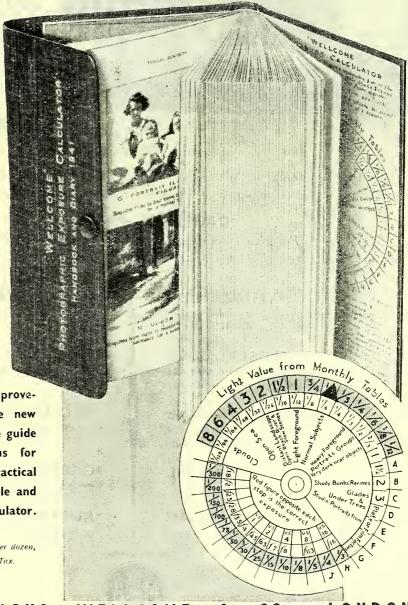
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NEW ZEALAND

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

- LEEDS

Trading with the Enemy.—The Board of Trade have made a new Order which came into force on December 19 containing 266 additions to the "black list" of traders in neutral countries with whom it is unlawful to have dealings of any kind. Further additions will be made n due course. The Order is published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title of the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 13) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 2093).

Hull Dance.—Hull Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently held a dance in aid of a local "Comforts for the Forces" fund. Over 100 were present, including Dr. G. B. Drummond, Dr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. W. E. Naylor (president of the Association), and Miss Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ringrose, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brocklehurst, Mrs. H. V. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Cluff, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stephens, Mr. C. B. Holliday (social secretary), and Mr. B. Foster (secretary of the Association) Association).

Blast Wall on Public Footpath.—An application to the Middlesex County Council by Mr. C. W. Watkins, 471 London Road, Isleworth, for permission to build a blast wall of brick or sandbags on the pavement outside his shop, was provisionally granted by the Council's highways committee recently. Consent was subject to agreement to remove the wall when necessary, paint the ends white, make good any damage caused, and indemnify the Council against any claims that might be brought on account of the wall. It was stated that the footpath at the site was very wide, and from a highway point of view no objection could be taken.

In the Courts.—At Nantwich, recently, Fitzgerald & Co., Ltd., paint manufacturers, were fined 10s. on each of three charges under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act: for having sold poison without being listed sellers; selling in a bottle not properly labelled; and selling in a bottle which did not comply with the requirements of the Act.—At Old Street Police Court, London, on December 18, Edward A. Govier pleaded guilty to stealing three jars of saccharin tablets, belonging to his employers, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, and asked for the theft of 15½ dozen boxes, each containing 100 saccharin tablets, and 19,200 loose saccharin tablets to be taken into consideration. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Manchester Combined Meeting.—A meeting of the Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Photographic Dealers' Association was held on December 11, Miss I. Roberts, M.Sc., in the chair. A number of sound films supplied by the Ministry of Information and illustrating the Empire war effort were exhibited on the screen. They included one showing the work being done in laboratories and hospitals to counteract disease. Mr. J. Lomax (a member of the National Council of the Photographic Dealers' Association) gave an address on "The P.D.A. Assistants' Examination," explaining its scope and the reasons why it had been organised. Chemists, he said, would find the training advantageous in developing the photographic side of their business. Mr. H. Steinman proposed the vote of thanks.

#### IRELAND

Proposed Retreat for Irish Women Pharmacists.—An informal meeting of catholic women connected with pharmacy is to be held at 23 Merrion Square, Dublin, at 8.30 p.m., on January 7, 1941, to make preparation for a Retreat that will take place at the Convent of Marie Reparatrice early in February.

Cork Educational Facilities Not Granted.—Cork City Vocational Education Committee has discussed a letter from the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland stating that, on reconsideration, as requested, the Society was unable to grant recognition of the pharmacy course at the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute. It was decided

to refer the letter to the Cork Chemists' Association for their observations.

Irish Chemist's Golfing Society.—Mr. Brendan R. Smith (captain) presided at the annual meeting of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society held in Dublin on December 16. Mr. Smith thanked the members of the Society for their good attendance at outings during the year. In spite of many handicaps they had been able to hold the same number of competitions, and the prizes awarded maintained the usual high standard. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. R. Bates, Mr. Michael Costello, Marino, Dublin, was unanimously elected Captain for the coming season. Mr. Bates was re-elected Treasurer and Mr. Philip Fahey, 5 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, was elected Secretary in succession to Mr. A. F. Roche. Mr. Costello, in taking the chair, said he much appreciated the honour of being chosen captain, and hoped that there would be good attendances of members at all outings. On the motion of Mr. Bates, seconded by Mr. W. R. Such, and supported by Mr. J. J. Roche, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith, the outgoing captain, for his successful year in the chair. Mr. E. MacManus moved a vote of thanks to Mr. A. F. Roche for services as secretary rendered to the Society over a number of years. They all regretted that Mr. Roche was unable to continue in office. The vote was carried with acclamation. Venues for the 1941 outings were discussed, and it was decided to hold the annual three-day tournament at Baltray, co. Louth. The dates of other fixtures will be announced later.

#### SCOTLAND

Lecture on Drug Plants-Dr. B. T. Cromwell (superintendent of the horticultural department, West of Scotland Agricultural College). who delivered the Goodfellow Lecture to the Glasgow and Andersonian Natural History and Microscopical Society in Glasgow on December 10, took as his subject "The Mode of Production of Drugs in Plants." His address dealt with recent research work into the way in which drugs such as morphine, strychnine, nicotine, and atropine were manufactured in the tissues of the various plants, and he took Atropa belladonna as his main example. He made reference also to the Ministry of Agriculture's campaign to increase cultivation of the plant by farmers and gardeners.

Pharmacy Act Resolutions at Aberdeen.—At a meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association held on December 10, the following resolution was unanimously approved: "That the members of this Association pledge themselves, irrevocably and determinedly to resist, by every means in their power, any attempt to introduce the proposed amendment to clauses 8, 9 and 10 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. They call on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to take up the same unflinching and unrelenting attitude in their dealings with the Government in this matter." The view was expressed that in the best interests of the public the sale of all drugs should be confined to authorised sellers of poisons.—The autumn meeting of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on December 11 under the chair-manship of Mr. M. K. Watt. Mr. James Jack and Dr. Tait addressed the meeting on a variety of subjects of topical interest. Considerable discussion took place on the suggestion of an amendment to Sections 8, 9, 10 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the following resolution was passed with one dissentient: "That this meeting of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch is of opinion that no amendment is necessary to Sections 8, 9, 10 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and, if any amendment is considered by the Council of the Society to be necessary, it ought not to be applicable to Scotland. If the Council are unable to accept this view the members of this Branch will be obliged to oppose strenuously any amendment.

#### EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS

Remington Medallist.—Dr. Robert L. Swain was on November 28 awarded the Remington Honor Medal.

South African Chemist Cautioned.—An allegation against a pharmacist manager that he had stated on oath he possessed full facilities and equipment for the making of pharmacopœial preparations, while knowing that all or part of such facilities were not available, was investigated recently by the South African Pharmacy Board. The charge arose out of an application to register an apprentice. The Board's finding was that the chemist was guilty of improper conduct, and he was cautioned.

Canadian Pharmacy Board Foretold.—An editorial article in the "Canadian Journal of Pharmacy" predicts the establishment of a Pharmacy Board in the Dominion within the next ten or fifteen years. "The benefits of such a Board are obvious," it states. "There would be more uniform control over conditions affecting the practice of pharmacy; an opportunity to discipline members in every province; a more satisfactory link with the Departments at Ottawa for the control of legislation; the possible elimination of some of the regulations that appear to conflict with provincial acts; and closer co-operation between the provinces, as the leaders in pharmacy would necessarily have to meet at more frequent intervals."

Narcotics Manufacture in India.—The Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association has been endeavouring to persuade the Government of India to permit manufacture of codeine and morphine in India by private agencies; at present the preparation of these substances is restricted to the Government opium factory at Ghazipur. A reply received from the Government states that manufacture of codeine by private agency was prohibited to ensure compliance with the Geneva Convention of 1925 and 1931. The Association contends, however, that the Convention prescribes only the measure of control to be placed on manufacture, but does not demand that private firms should be precluded from manufacturing these substances. It adds that private manufacture is carried on in Great Britain and among certain other signatories to the Conventions without loss of control.

South Africa's "Most-favoured" Poison.—In a paper on "Poisoning by Arsenic in South Africa," published in the "South African Medical Journal," recently, Drs. P. R. van der R. Copeman and P. A. E. Kamerman (professional officers in toxicology, Government Chemical Laboratories, Johannesburg), state that while the popularity of arsenic as a poison is on the decline in Europe, partly because of the knowledge that it can be easily detected in viscera even after a long time of burial, in South Africa this is not so, probably because knowledge of its properties is less widespread and the poison is easily obtainable in the form of arsenic dips and pest remedies. Wide use in the Dominion of a mixture of molasses and arsenic for killing locusts formerly led to deaths by murder apart from many serious accidents. The use of arsenic pentoxide, which was at one time extensively practised in the eradication of prickly pear, has been discontinued. New methods of locust control and prickly-pear treatment have largely removed two readily available sources of arsenic, but so long as arsenical dips are used arsenic is likely to remain the most important poison in South Africa. An analysis of poisoning cases in the Union from 1935 to 1939 showed that 21 per cent. were due to arsenic.

#### INSURANCE ACT DISPENSING

Blackburn.—The following have been appointed to the pharmaceutical services subcommittee of the Insurance Committee: Messrs. J. Houghton, W. Hayhurst and Mrs. S. Yates. During September 21,315 prescriptions were dispensed in Blackburn at a cost of £925 (ingredients £537); on October 1 there were 62,579 insured persons in Blackburn.—The high cost of prescribing in the Insurance Committee's area has formed the subject of discussion by the Committee. The local average figure is considerably in excess of that of the nine other authorities dealt with by the Lancashire Prescription Bureau. A member of the Committee has stated that it has not been found possible fully to determine the cause of the excess, which have persisted for several years. About half of Blackburn's women followed some form of daily occupation, compared with a proportion of one-third in most of the country, but Burnley and Bolton were in much the same position. Nevertheless the Committee were satisfied there was not much, if any, excessive prescribing.

**Oldham.**—Closing time for chemists was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee, which decided that chemists should close at 7 p.m., with a rota until 8 p.m. The original proposition was that these hours should operate until the next meeting, but an amendment that they should apply all through the winter was carried by a majority of one.

Surrey.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of Surrey, recently, the secretary drew attention to the fact that the contract closing hour for the County was 6 p.m., and the members decided that they could not reasonably ask the Insurance Committee to make it any earlier. Purchase tax on drugs and chemicals used in National Health Insurance dispensing was also considered, and a resolution to the National Pharmaceutical Union was adopted urging that the Ministry should bring in an "all-in" Tariff as early as possible.

Tynemouth.—A decrease in the number of prescriptions dispensed in the Insurance Committee's area by 10,700 to 101,816, and an increase in their cost by £43 to £4,112, was reported at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Committee held recently. The number of patients on the registers was 25,553, against 25,975 in the previous year. Thirty-two chemists, with forty-one shops, were under contract with the Committee. During the war of 1914–18, the report stated, Insurance Committees had had to meet an ever-increasing cost in the price of drugs and certain common drugs had been almost unobtainable. Today, though costs had risen, supplies were available of all except certain German and French proprietaries for which substitutes could be obtained.

Warwickshire.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met recently, when the secretary reported that his efforts to co-operate with the authorities in the supply of dressings, etc., after an air raid, had been unsuccessful. Arrangements were being made for Insurance prescriptions ordering items on which purchase tax had been paid to be so marked; the triplicate prescription forms were expected to be exhausted shortly, when the single form would take their place. The average cost per prescription for the months of June, July and August was 9.8d., and the average per insured person 2.5d.

#### TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

War Damage Proposals.—Careful study of your summary of the proposals of the War Damage Bill and of your editorial observations on them (pp. 326 and 331) is important. The stress of war conditions has brought about a welcome change of view on the part of the Government, which hitherto has adhered to the actuarial pronouncement that liability to damage of this kind could not be assessed, and has drawn the conclusion that no general scheme of insurance could be entertained. Purists in these matters will possibly object to the use of the word "insurance" in the Bill; but common sense will no doubt override theoretical considerations based on peace-time conditions. At this stage I cannot usefully add to your lucid comments, especially as some details of the Bill are susceptible of modification during its passage through Parliament. We may all hope that such criticism as may arise will be prompted solely by a desire to get on with the work in hand. The fixing of March 1939 as the basic date of assessable values for the purposes of compensation may, as you indicate, prove awkward for some owners: it will be well if hard cases can be provided for while the Bill is being finally shaped. I cordially endorse your expectation that with respect to the voluntary scheme for the insurance of vate" goods persons resident in so-called safe areas will participate. Indeed, I suggest that it will be to their interest to do so, it being common knowledge that bombs have been dropped on farm land and in cottage gardens far from any object of military importance. Whatever the probable degree of danger is, there will be a real satisfaction

in sharing with citizens throughout the rest of the country in a risk of this nature.

A Lecture on Nutrition.—Mr. A. L. Bacharach's lecture on "Some Nutritional Problems of War and Peace" (p. 327) forms a useful conspectus of the present state of knowledge on nutrition. His remark that "the figures and tables available now were not available in the corresponding period of the last war" is almost an understatement. One has only to turn to the excellent paper by Dr. C. H. Hampshire and Mr. C. E. G. Hawker on infant feeding, presented at the 1919 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (C. & D., 1919, p. 826), to realise the contrast between the tentative findings of that period and the much clearer grasp of the subject now obtainable in more than one publication. The very speed of recent advances in this subject makes it difficult for the ordinary reader of scientific literature to keep au fait with them. The lecturer's remark on the possibility of taking food in compressed tablet form in order to save time might have been amplified—possibly it was—by the statement that comsequently quantity is a factor in nutrition as well as quality. A point of significance in this matter is the "extreme ranges of concentration of vitamins in the animal products" mentioned in the lecture. I am a little sceptical as to the reception of the improved cookery book adumbrated by one of the subsequent speakers. My experience of housewives is they like to read cookery books but seldom adopt new recipes.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on December 10, Mr. Patrick C. Cahill (president) in the chair. Other members present were Messrs. J. Gleeson, F. J. Fitzpatrick, P. A. Brady, D. W. P. Boyd, P. Brooke-Kelly, H. P. Corrigan, C. J. Cremen, Jas. Duggan, M. J. Kieran, J. A. O'Rourke, M. J. Parkes, Sir Thos. Robinson, J. K. Whelehan and T. C. Scott. A letter was read from Mr. Denis J. Nugent, M.P.S.I., Terenure, the Coursell for the resolution of Sementhy passed with him.

thanking the Council for the resolution of sympathy passed with him

on the death of his daughter.

Mr. John J. Gaynor, Law Adviser, reported on the result of recent prosecutions. He reported as follows: "Re P.S.I. v. Pim & Sons, Mountmellick, ditto v. Geo. W. Smith. These cases came on for hearing before District Justice Maher at Mountmellick District Court on November 13. Re Pim & Sons, the Justice convicted on both summonses and imposed fines of 10s. and 7s. 6d. with £1 1s. expenses and 2s. costs on each summons. Re Geo. W. Smith, the Justice convicted on the summons under Section 2 of the Poisons Act and imposed a fine of 10s. with £1 is. expenses and 2s. costs. The solicitor for the defendants applied not to have any costs allowed, on the grounds that the Society was very wealthy, and able to conduct these prosecutions. The Justice stated that he could not agree as the Society were doing very good work, but he only allowed the costs above mentioned." By letter dated November 20 Mr. Gaynor reported: "Re P.S.I. v. O'Grady. This case came before District Justice Beatty, at Longford. After a lengthy hearing the Justice convicted on the summons under Section 2 of the Poisons Act and imposed a fine of 5s. with £3 3s. costs. The Justice declined to allow any witnesses' expenses. The Justice applied the Probation Act to the summons under Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act, 1875. I am of opinion that the smallness of the fine can be accounted for by the fact that the Justice knew the defendant to be a very decent trader for a number of years and held in high repute in the district." By letter dated December 5 Mr. Gaynor wrote: "Re Moore v. Webb. This case with the undermentioned case came before District Justice Fahy. The Justice regarded the offence as proved but on account of the fact that there had not been any conviction against this firm in 100 years of trading applied the Probation Act on a payment of £3 7s. 6d. costs and expenses. Re Moore v. O'Connor. The Justice applied the Probation Act on payment of £1 16s. costs and expenses. Re Moore v. Harpur. The Justice applied the Probation Act on payment of £3 7s. 6d. costs and expenses. Total costs and expenses (three cases), £8 11s."

The following was read from the secretary of the Medical Registration Council: "In confirmation of my telephone conversation I have to inform you that at a meeting of the Council the following resolution was passed unanimously: 'The Medical Registration Council formally decided that on and after November 5, 1940, the Pharmacopæial standards as set forth in the Second Addendum to the British Pharmacopæia 1932, be, until further notice, the standards and methods required in Eire in respect of the matter contained in the Second Addendum, and that the Council so declare their action by formally placing on this copy of the said Addendum to the British Pharmacopæia this resolution of the Council, and that the Seal of the Council be hereto affixed.' I have to add for your information that publication of this resolution will be made in the Iris Oifiguil of Tuesday, November 26.

The letter was noted.

Mrs. J. Neylon, M.P.S.I. (née Lawson), wrote submitting marriage certificate and requesting change of name in the Register. The application was granted. Applications from Mr. K. J. Campbell, M.P.S.I., and Mr. J. P. Kissane, M.P.S.I., requesting to be supplied with papers authenticating their registration as pharmaceutical chemists, in lieu of their certificates destroyed by fire, were deferred pending the opinion of the Law Adviser to the next meeting of the Council. The following who submitted matriculation certificates were granted Preliminary registration: Misses B. E. Cassidy, J. Lawn, M. C. Coleman, K. J. Kerins, C. M. McCarthy, O. J. McHugh, M. T. Maguire, A. M. Mahon, M. T. Murray, F. N. O'Donnell, E. C. O'Sullivan, E. Ryan, M. T. Ryan, A. Scroope and E. Walsh. Messrs. J. J. Dawson, E. J. Hayes, M. J. Hynes, J. C. Kelly, M. M. Moffitt, J. O'Neill, J. F. O'Reilly, and P. T. Ruddy. The following changes of address were notified: Miss S. Byrne, M.P.S.I., from Puck's Castle, Shankill, co. Dublin, to The Rosary, Rathmichal, Shankill, co. Dublin; Mrs. I. G. Elliott, M.P.S.I., from Karnak, Greystones, co. Wicklow, to 183 Lower Kimmage Road, Dublin; Mr. C. H. Fielding, M.P.S.I., from 66 Patrick Street, Cork, to "Parkdale," Castlepark, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin; Mr. F. E. Holly, M.P.S.I., from Shanakiel View, Wilton Road, Cork, to The Standard Hotel, Monaghan; Mr. G. Klein, M.P.S.I., from 6 Bloomfield Avenue, S.C. Road, Dublin, to 13 Upper Kevin Street, Dublin; Mr. M. D. McHale, M.P.S.I., from 129 Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, to 183 Howth Road, Killester, Dublin; Mr. J. J. Maguire, M.P.S.I., from 31 Claude Road, Drumcondra, to 94 Griffith Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin; Mr. J. J. Maye, M.P.S.I., from Rathglass Cottage, Corballa P.O., co. Sligo, to Garden Street, Ballina, co. Mayo; Mr. L. W. S.

Clarke, L.P.S.I., from 6 Selskar Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin, to 64 Ramleh Park, Milltown, Dublin; Mr. G. V. Wallace, R.D., from Annesley Park, Rathmines, Dublin, to "Rockfield," Templehill, Blackrock, co. Dublin. The Registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr) reported on the deaths of Thomas McGettigan, Ph.C., and Mrs. Maud O'Driscoll, Ph.C.

The reports of the House, Law, and Schools Committees were submitted and approved, as was also the report of the subcommittee on examinations. Arising out of the Schools Committee's report the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the City of Cork Vocational Education Committee be informed that, on further consideration, the Council does not see its way to alter its former decision re the recognition of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute. The Council further directed that a reply in the following terms be sent to the Cork Committee: "As requested the Schools Committee reconsidered the question of recognition of the School of Pharmacy at the Crawford Institute in Cork. The Committee decided not to recommend a reversal of the previous decision taking into consideration the following factors: (I) It was recognised that the present position placed both apprentices and chemists in Cork at a disadvantage by way of comparison with Dublin. It must, however, be pointed out that the same applies to all other cities and towns with the exception of Dublin, and applies with even greater force in the majority of places where chemistry and other lecture facilities are not available. (2) The pharmacy course is a purely professional one and the most important in our curriculum. It is most essential that full and constant supervision be exercised. We feel that supervision of this nature can only be undertaken by members of the Council working in close co-operation with the Society's officials. Council members are elected by their colleagues to carry out and supervise the Society's activities and have very serious responsibilities in connexion with the conduct of the Society's affairs. We wish to acknowledge the Cork chemists' offer to undertake supervision work in the Crawford Institute, but feel that duties of this nature must be the concern of the Council. Bearing these and other factors in mind, the committee does not therefore recommend any extension of the facilities now available, and feels that this decision expresses the views of the vast majority of members.

The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. M. L. Cashman, M. J. Cullen, R. J. Curtis, P. J. Hogan, K. Matthews and C. H. Fielding. The following were nominated for membership of the Society: P. J. Bardon, 38 Upper George's Street, Dun Laoghaire; Mrs. I. G. Elliott, 183 Lower Kimmage Road, Dublin; Mr. G. Klein, 13 Upper Kevin Street, Dublin; Mr. G. O'Brien, 53 Laurence Street, Drogheda; Mr. J. O'Donnell, The Pharmacy, Charlestown, co. Mayo; Mr. J. P. O'Neill, Gurranebraher, Cork City, and Mr. E. MacSweeny, 91 Patrick Street, Cork. The Licence certificates of Catherine W. Fulham, J. P. S. Galagher and J. Lenihan were signed and sealed.

When other business was reached, Mr. Boyd said he would like to raise a matter arising out of the adoption of the Second Addendum to the B.P. Since the Addendum an Order in Council had been made in Britain creating a new minimum standard for the non-phenolic alkaloids in ipecacuanha root; the use of oils other than olive oil in making inject. hydrarg. subchlor., ung. hydrarg. nit. fort., ung. hydrarg. nit. dil., and ung. hydrarg. comp., etc. The text of the Order had been published in The Chemist and Druggist, and he was wondering if it could be included in the Order making the Second Addendum operative here. The Registrar said a second Order would be required from the Medical Council in addition to that already made. Mr. Boyd said the items concerned were not very large but it did place them at a disadvantage here. The Registrar said he would secure official notification of the changes and bring the matter before the Council at a later date.

The Registrar reported to the Council that he had learned from a firm of manufacturers an effort was being made to have the sale of Pirevan, a specific remedy for red-water fever in cattle, restricted to members of the veterinary profession. This particular firm had actually received a number of orders for the remedy from pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Whelehan said Pirevan was being largely used in the country today for the treatment of blood murrain, and if the sale of it was confined to veterinary surgeons it meant that the sale of blood murrain remedies was largely taken out of the chemists' hands. Mr. Fitzpatrick said it would be an outrageous thing if the veterinary profession were allowed to interfere with the rights of their licentiates, especially when these rights had been obtained as the result of passing a very full and searching examination. On the motion of The President, seconded by Mr. Gleeson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland having been informed that representations were being made to the Minister, with a view to having the sale of certain drugs confined to the veterinary profession, the Council respectfully suggests to the Minister that no such legislation should be considered without giving the Council an opportunity to put their views in opposition to the proposal before him.

The Benevolent Fund Committee passed several grants for payment.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THERAPEUTICS

by F. Prescott, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

#### X.—Control of Blood Pressure

Blood Pressure.—Blood pressure is defined as the lateral pressure exerted on the walls of the blood vessels by the blood contained within them. It varies in the arteries, veins and minute vessels connecting them—the capillaries—and also during the cardiac cycle. The systolic blood pressure is the maximum pressure in the arteries at the height of systole, when the chambers of the heart contract and force blood into the arteries; the diastolic blood pressure is the minimum point to which the pressure falls during diastole, the period during which the chambers of the heart are relaxed, and are filling with blood returned by the veins. The pressure in the arteries, which is the pressure recorded during a medical examination, depends on two factors, namely, the volume of blood pumped out by the heart (cárdiac output) and the resistance offered by the smaller arteries to its flow (peripheral resistance). The arteries are provided with a thin muscular coat, which is normally slightly contracted so that the arteries are in a state of tonic contraction. Arterial tone is maintained by nervous impulses from a nerve known as the vagus and from a nerve centre in the brain, the vasomotor centre. Relaxation of the arteries widens their calibre, less resistance is set up to the blood being forced through them and the cardiac output being constant, the blood pressure falls. This happens in a state of shock, when the vasomotor centre fails and the smaller arteries become toneless. When the calibre of arteries is reduced, the blood pressure rises. This is one of the causes of high blood pressure in arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries due to inflammatory or degenerative changes in their coats.

Increased blood pressure or hypertension may also be due to cardiac disease, such as enlargement of the heart, and regurgitation of the blood resulting from valvular disease; to irritability of the vasomotor centre; and to an increased volume of blood in the circulation. The latter may be associated with overeating, overdrinking, and certain pathological conditions of the kidney. The causes of hypertension mentioned are pathological and permanent, but transitory hypertension may result from emotion, pain, exercise and angina pectoris. Low blood pressure or hypertension may be associated with disease of the suprarenal glands, as in Addison's disease, acute infection, hæmorrhage, shock, or coronary thrombosis. In the last-mentioned condition the coronary arteries, which supply the heart with blood, are blocked, the pumping action of the heart is impaired, and the blood pressure falls. The normal range of systolic blood pressure in a healthy person is from 110 to 145 mm. mercury. The diastolic blood pressure is normally 35 to 50 mm. lower.

Control of Hypertension.—In the majority of cases little good comes of attempting to lower a chronically high blood pressure excessively by means of drugs, since the raised pressure is often a compensatory mechanism to some defect in the heart, blood or arteries, and the body has adjusted itself to this particular pressure. Treatment by diet and by restricting fluid intake, however, is rational, since this reduces the volume of blood in the circulation. Many of the drugs used in the treatment of raised blood pressure act by producing vasodilatation, that is by increasing the calibre of the blood vessels. They act directly on the musculature of the latter and not through the vasomotor centre. nitrites have been extensively used in the past for this purpose. They include amyl nitrite, spirit of nitrous ether, sodium nitrite, glyceryl trinitrate, erythrol tetranitrate and mannitol hexanitrate. Recently a new nitrite, octyl nitrite, has been introduced. The inorganic nitrites are not so effective. Amyl nitrite, being volatile, is rapid in action, but its action is of short duration; erythrol tetranitrate and mannitol hexanitrate are less effective than amy! nitrite but their action is more prolonged. Octyl nitrite is said to have the speed and efficacy of amyl nitrite without its transient action. These drugs are largely used in the treatment of angina pectoris, which is due to the temporary deprivation of the heart of blood sufficient for its needs. For rapid relief amyl nitrite and octyl nitrite are given by inhalation; while glyceryl trinitrate, erythrol tetranitrate and mannitol hexanitrate are of value in between attacks. Other drugs used in the reduction of high blood pressure that act by vasodilatation are histamine, choline and its derivatives, such as acetylcholine, methyl acetylcholine, carbaminoylcholine chloride (carbachol) and acetyl-\beta-methylcholine chloride. Although these substances are powerful vasodilators the fall in blood pressure that they produce is not sustained, and they are therefore unsuitable for general and continued use. A nucleotide obtained from organic tissues known as lacarnol, and pancreatic extracts containing what is claimed to be a vasomotor hormone with hypotensive properties, are stated to be effective in producing a fall in blood pressure.

A number of xanthine derivatives have been introduced for the treatment of high blood pressure. Theobromine, or 3:7-dimethyl xanthine, which is obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, relaxes the blood vessels supplying the heart and kidney, and also helps to lower blood pressure by diuresis, which tends to diminish the blood

volume, provided the intake of fluid is restricted. This measure, as previously explained, tends to reduce the blood pressure. The pharmacopæial dose of theobromine is 10 to 20 gr., but best results are often only obtained with doses of 30 gr. three times a day, which often produces gastric upsets. Preparations containing theobromine are also effective. The most important of these are theobromine calcium salicylate, theobromine sodium salicylate, and theobromine sodium acetate. The acetate is more hygroscopic than the salicylate and cannot be kept in powdered form for long. A related substance is theophylline. or 1:3 dimethyl xanthine, a white crystalline substance obtained from tea and prepared synthetically. Although more diuretic than theobromine, it produces more gastric irritation, and has the disadvantage of producing excitement in some susceptible people, which is a definite disadvantage in the treatment of angina pectoris, in which condition the patient should be kept as quiet as possible. Theophylline is also combined with ethylene diamine (aminophyllin) and with ethanolamine, which increase its solubility and hence speed of action. The patient with high blood pressure often responds better to sedation than to vasodilators and diuretics. A quiet orderly life, freedom from excitement, reduction of food and fluid intake, and a sedative constitute good treatment. The sedatives of choice appear to be bromides and phenobarbitone or its derivatives, and a number of preparations containing the latter and the xanthine diuretics have been marketed (phenobarbitone gr. ½, theobromine gr. 5). It has recently been shown that barbiturates cause a fall of blood pressure and vasodilatation and increase the tone of heart muscle. Iodides have also been found to be effective in combination with sedatives. A well-known and effective proprietary preparation contains N-methyl-phenobarbitone, theobromine, and iodocalcium triethanolamine. An iodine compound, hexamethyl-diamino-isopropanol biniodide in the form of a 20 per cent. solution, has also been used.

Mercurial Diuretics.—These are used when high blood pressure leads to cardiac failure and dropsy. Important members of this group are mersalyl or sodium salicyl- (γ-hydroxy-mercuri-β-methoxypropyl) amide-O-acetate, novurit or mercupurin (sodium salt of hydroxymercuric-allylamido-methoxy-trimethylcyclopentane dicarboxylic acid), esidrone (sodium salt of pyridine-dicarboxy- $\beta$ -mercuri- $\omega$ -hydroxyl-propylamide with theophylline), and neptal (o-hydroxymercuri-propanolamido-carboxyphenoxyacetic acid). These mercurial diuretics are often combined with theophylline or other xanthine diuretic, and their effect is increased by the previous administration of ammonium chloride. They should never be given to patients suffering from extensive kidney damage, wasting, extreme debility or high fever. Crude extracts of hawthorn, Cratægus oxyacantha, have been used empirically in heart conditions since the Middle Ages. In France, along with mistletoe, Viscum album, it has had a certain vogue in the treatment of heart disease, but in this country it has scarcely been heard of until recently. Pharmacological and clinical trials performed in the University of Glasgow have shown that I drachm of tincture of cratægus per day produces a satisfactory reduction in blood pressure, when this is above normal limits, without any ill effects and no sign of cumulative action. It has little effect on normal blood pressure. Recently an exhaustive investigation was made by Evans and Loughnan in one of the large London hospitals to test the effectiveness of a number of preparations used for the reduction of blood pressure. Thirty-three preparations were tested, and compared with the effects produced by a placebo. Symptomatic improvement was observed with only six, namely with iodine and iodides, bromides, bismuth subnitrate, phenobarbitone, potassium thiocyanate, theobromine with phenobarbitone. Potassium thiocyanate was the most effective substance tried. Experience in America has shown that this is a most useful drug, but owing to its toxic nature, dosage should be controlled by determinations of cyanate in the blood, which should be between 5 and 7 mgm. per cent.

Low Blood Pressure.—A persistent low blood pressure occurs in some persons, rarely gives rise to alarming symptoms, and generally speaking requires no treatment. If associated with disease, such as Addison's disease, suprarenal cortex extract, eucortin, or desoxycorticosterone acetate are valuable. A temporary low blood pressure occurs in some infections, in fainting attacks, hæmorrhage and in shock. Formerly strychnine, caffeine and camphor injections were used in treatment, but they have been replaced by the newer analeptics such as the diethylamide of 3:5 dimethylisoxazol-4-carboxylic acid (cycliton), diethylnicotinamide (nicethamide), p-hydroxy-phenyl-(cycliton), diethylnicotinamide (nicethamide), p-hydroxy-phenylmethylamino-propanol hydrochloride (suprifen), pentamethylenetetrazol and picrotoxin. These indirectly raise the blood pressure by stimulating the vasomotor centre in the brain, which reflexly constricts the smaller arteries (vasoconstriction), and thereby raises the blood pressure. The sympatheticomimetic amines, such as adrenaline, benzedrine and veritol, also raise the blood pressure by vasoconstriction. Their mode of action has been previously discussed in the second article

of this series.

#### PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Limitation of Supplies .- On December 17 Mr. Shinwell asked the esident of the Board of Trade whether he was considering rationing ensure just distribution of supplies in view of further cuts in pro-uction, and whether he was aware that many of the smaller retailers ere unable to obtain their share of goods. The Minister (Mr. Lyttelton) sured Mr. Shinwell that the question was constantly engaging his tention. He did not admit for a moment that the smaller retailers ere unable to obtain their share of supplies. If necessary, the Departent was prepared to take any action to secure equitable distribution.

Purchase Tax.—Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas asked the Chancellor of e Exchequer on December 17 whether his attention had been called the fact that on many branded articles sold by chemists the tax d to be paid partly or wholly by the retailer, who was unable to pass on to the consumer because the goods were required to be sold at ated prices; and whether, since retail chemists had not been conlted in the matter, he would take steps to remedy the grievance. r. Lyttelton replied for the Chancellor that he was not aware of any ounds for grievance; if Major Lucas referred to regulation under the Prices of Goods Act, there was nothing in the Act to prevent a tailer from raising the price of an article, whether branded or not, the amount of purchase tax actually paid on the article.

Captain Strickland asked the Chancellor whether he was aware that rtain retail houses, having purchased goods chargeable with tax, d notified the suppliers that, while they would pay for the goods ithin the normal period, they would remit the appropriate amount

tax separately and only at quarterly intervals.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD: I am informed that this is occurring in some ses. It is a matter which must be settled between seller and buyer. On the same day Sir Herbert Williams asked the Financial Secretary the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to conflicting lings in respect of liability of articles to tax by provincial and London ustoms officials, and what steps he proposed to take to deal with the tuation. Captain Crookshank replied that he was not aware that any rious difficulty of this kind had arisen.

Ear Plugs.—Mr. Herbert Morrison (Home Secretary) stated in the ouse of Commons on December 17 that about thirty-four million airs of ear plugs had been issued to local authorities.

#### TRADE NOTES

UNTAXED PRODUCTS.—Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, point out an announcement on another page that there is no purchase tax on orlicks' malted milk, plain or chocolate flavour, on Horlicks' tablets on Horlicks' mixers.

HOWARDS & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, near London, inform us that they have ound it necessary to make a slight alteration in the P.A.T.A. retail rice of Howards' Quinisan for the twenty- and forty-tablet sizes. The vised figures are is. 11½d. and 3s. 4½d. respectively, a reduction of ½d. n the retail price in each case.

Enforcement of prices.—Following complaints of overcharge, lenley & James, Ltd., 123 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5, remind hemists that they render themselves liable to prosecution if prices cluding purchase tax are charged that are in excess of those quoted in heir advertisement elsewhere in this issue. The advertised prices came to force on all stock purchased later than October 21, whether from a holesaler or direct.

Not at the expense of the chemist.—Bengué & Co., Ltd., Mount leasant, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, ask us to assist in clearing up misconception that appears to have arisen amongst certain retailers. hey recently announced that the selling prices of a number of their ecialities were unchanged in spite of the addition of purchase tax. his was done by reducing the trade prices, so that the new trade prices, lus purchase tax equalled the previous trade prices. As members of the Chemists' Friends Association they would not, of course, give this oncession to the public at the expense of the chemist. Unfortunately, ertain wholesalers have continued to invoice at the old prices, plus urchase tax, despite the fact that they have been advised of the new rices and have received rebates on their existing stocks.

BLAST TESTS ON GLASS.—A technical film illustrating blast tests on lass was exhibited to representatives of the Press by Herts Pharmaeuticals, Ltd., on December 18. The film showed in slow motion the ctual effect of blast on glass untreated and when treated with various nti-shatter materials. From a comparison of the protective properties f materials such as gummed-paper strips, viscose tape, adhesive tapes s manufactured by the company, anti-shatter lacquer and fine-mesh et, it is concluded that it is impracticable to single out any one method f protecting glass as the best in all cases. At least 50 per cent. of the lass surface, it was shown, should be covered with the material if any easonable amount of protection from flying fragments is to be afforded. combination of two materials such as tape strips in addition to equer was found to be much superior to any one method.

#### PERSONALITIES

Mr. Bishop Whalley, M.P.S., has been appointed honorary pharmaceutical adviser for North Wales to the Welsh Board of Health.

SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN is stated to be making satisfactory progress after a major internal operation which he underwent recently at his residence, Gatton Hall, Surrey.

Mr. A. M. Black (a representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool) has taken up residence at 134 Bunbury Road, Northfield, Birmingham, 31. Telephone: Priory 1903.

Sub-Lieutenant F. J. R. Storey, son of Mr. Fred Storey (president, Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland), who was badly injured in April, has been passed fit for light duty and has rejoined his unit.

SIR WILFRID EADY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., deputy chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, has been appointed chairman of the board in succession to Sir Evelyn Murray, K.C.B., who will retire at the end of this month.

#### MARRIAGES

#### Notices for this column must be authenticated

Austin—Elliott.—At St. John's Church, Ballinasloe, recently, Reginald L. Austin, Ph.C., 48 Clontarf Road, Dublin, to Muriel Hope Elliott, Castle Mills, Ballinasloe, co. Galway.

HUTTON-HENDRY.-At the Methodist Church, Bridport, Dorset, on December 7, Lieut. J. Leslie Hutton, youngest son of Mr. John Hutton, M.P.S., Gowanbrae, Brechin, to Margaret Fyfe Hendry,

#### DEATHS

JOHNSTONE.—At Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, on December 19, Mr. John Johnstone, M.P.S., 32 Main Street, Coatbridge. Mr. Johnstone qualified in 1903.

McCabe.—At 63 Park Street, Dundalk, on December 11. Mr. Thomas McCabe, chemist and druggist. Mr. McCabe, who is the father of Mr. T. J. McCabe, M.P.S.I., was registered as a chemist and druggist

MEYER.—On December 11, Mr. William Holford Mayer, M.P.S., High Street, Bridgnorth, aged sixty-two. A native of Lancashire, Mr. Meyer had businesses at Birmingham, Ludlow and Highley before settling down at Bridgnorth about 1925. He was a former member of the Bridgnorth Town Council, and one of the founders of the local chamber of commerce. He was also one of the oldest special constables in the district, having been appointed in Birmingham in 1921.

SINGLETON.—At Birkdale, recently, Mr. Richard Singleton, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-six. Mr. Singleton was formerly in business at Southport and Liverpool.

U'REN.—At his home, "Penpraze," Hartley, recently, Mr. William Condy U'Ren, M.P.S., aged seventy-nine. Mr. U'Ren qualified in 1887, commenced business in Plymouth in 1890, and retired in 1937. He was a former president and secretary of the Plymouth Chemists' Association. Mr. U'Ren is survived by three sons, one of whom, Mr. Cyril Condy U'Ren, M.P.S., carries on the businesses founded by his father.

#### C. & D. LIST OF RETAIL PRICES

THE following changes should be noted:-

| Cost         | Cost in d.   |      | NOTE: Purchase tax,<br>where chargeable, must | Selling Price |                    |                |  |
|--------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| Aug.<br>1939 | Dec.<br>1940 | Per  | be added to the prices<br>given in this list. | lb.<br>s. d.  | 4 oz.<br>s. d.     | 1 oz.<br>s. d. |  |
| 23           | 54           | lb.  | Acid. tartarici pulvis                        | 5 3           | 1 9                | 0 51           |  |
| 42           | 105          | lb.  | Anthemidis flores Ang                         |               | 3 4                | 0 10           |  |
| 26           | 45           | lb.  | Cera flava exot                               | 5 3           | 1 5                | 0 41/2         |  |
| 27           | 36           | lb.  | Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt.                   |               | $1 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4            |  |
| 16           | 27           | lb.  | Hennæ folia                                   | - 1           | 0 11               | 0 3½           |  |
| 16           | 33           | lb.  | Hennæ folia pulv                              |               | 1 1                | 0 3            |  |
| 7            | 32           | OZ.  | Ol. juniperi bacc. exot                       |               | _                  | 4 5            |  |
| 28           | 60           | OZ.  | Ol. lavandulæ                                 | _             | _                  | 8 5            |  |
| 24           | 55           | OZ.  | O. lavandulæ No. 2                            | _             | _                  | 7 4            |  |
| 19           | 54           | OZ.  | Ol. limonis                                   |               | - 1                | 7 4            |  |
| 15           | 35           | OZ.  | Ol. pulegii exot                              |               | _                  | 6 4            |  |
| 57           | 99           | gal. | Ol. terebinthinæ                              | pint          | 1 8                | 0 2            |  |
| 14           | 37           | lb.  | Potassii chlorat. pulvis pur.                 | _             | 1 4                | 0 4            |  |
| 19           | 45           | lb.  | Potassii tartras acidus                       | 5 5           | 1 10               | 0 6            |  |
| 18           | 40           | lb.  | Sodii et potass. tart. pulv                   | -             | $1 	 4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 41           |  |
| 78           | 89           | lb.  | Tr. benzoini co                               |               | 3 0                | 0 9            |  |

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NO. 3177

THE

#### CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

for RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER

reculates throughout the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Drug, Essential vil, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Toilet Preparation and allied Trades and Industries in Great Britain, Eire, The British Empire and all foreign countries

Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

December 28, 1940

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#### A Manifest Injustice

We have received many letters from small manufacturers of proprietary emedies about their special difficulties under the purchase tax. The position is that where the gross takings from wholesale sales on hargeable goods exceeds £2,000 per annum, the manufacturer is egistered by the Board of Customs and Excise and can buy his materials free of tax, and sell free of tax to another registered person or firm. If the sales are less than the amount stated, the manufacturer suffers double disadvantage. He not only pays purchase tax on the ingrelients used in making his proprietaries, but if he supplies them to a etailer through a druggists' sundries house or other registered wholealer the latter must add the appropriate amount of purchase tax. As the manufacturer is exempt on account of small turnover from adding ax to the article when selling direct to the retailer there may well be we retail prices for the same article.

This operation of the tax, which affects manufacturer, wholesaler, etailer and the public, was the subject of a question in Parliament resently (C. & D., December 14, p. 315), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer aid the position was being carefully watched with a view to obviating any injustice. The purchase tax came into force on October 21, and so ar nothing appears to have been done to remedy this unfortunate situation.

Section 23 (I) provides for the registration of the manufacturer whose turnover exceeds £2,000, and subsection (2) states: "A manufacturer who is not required by the preceding subsection to be registered under this part of this Act shall be registered thereunder if he satisfies the Commissioners in the prescribed manner that he uses chargeable goods in substantial quantities as materials." The matter would seem to turn, therefore, on the words "uses chargeable goods in substantial quantities as materials," and these may be interpreted in more than one way. In any case it requires a considerable amount of business in an article which retails at 1s. 3d. for the wholesale sales to reach £2,000 per annum. The injustice remains, though there are several ways in which it could be adequately met without undue difficulty by those who have been so long engaged in mastering the intricacies of the Medicine Stamp Acts. There would seem to be at least two ways in which the matter could be put right. Either the small manufacturer could be allowed to buy his taxable materials free of tax (though this is still open to some slight objections) or a register of manufacturers with a turnover of, say, £500 to £2,000 could be compiled and when their products are supplied through wholesale channels they would be tax-free. A precedent of this course is provided by the exempted list of drugs and chemicals.

#### Sales of Dried Milk

The Minister of Food has now restored to normal the milk supplies obtainable through dairymen for domestic consumption, but there is no alteration in the amount available for manufacturing purposes. Under the National Milk Scheme the milk powder supplied to permit-

holders through welfare centres is manufactured by firms which also make the proprietary brands. The last-mentioned, when sold by chemists, are invariably for the purpose of infant feeding, and it is in regard to this variety that a word of warning may be issued as to a position that is likely to arise. Whereas dried milk is subject to control, the restrictions do not apply to proprietary brands for infant feeding. It is well that chemists should understand this and realise that they should, so far as possible, ensure, when selling proprietary foods, that these will only be used in the manner intended. It is in the interests of the trade that chemists should try to exercise this particular control as, if milk exempt from the Ministry's restrictions because it is for infant feeding is found to be going into use for household purposes or for storage, then all supplies of dried milk might be brought into the main system of control, and the position might then be far less favourable than the present one.

#### "The Most Unkindest Cut of All"

The razor-blade manufacturer who drew attention recently to the likelihood that his wares would shortly be unobtainable in shops received what is termed "a good Press." It was fitting that he should, as touching upon a subject that is close to the mind of the average man. He was referring, of course, to the reduction of the quota for razor-blade manufacture, during the six months from December 1, to 25 per cent. of production of the "standard" period. While it cannot truly be said that the trade has received no quarter from the Minister responsible, it seems clear that the manufacturers are in for some "cut-throat" competition in a rather different sense from that which is usually implied. The effect of the quota upon the customer may become apparent in one of two ways. There is the unlikely one that he will reduce by 75 per cent. the area of facial filament laid bare each morning, and thus proportionately prolong the life of his blades. Or he may save face and blades by refusing to shave at all. In that event what the chemist loses in razor-blade sales may provide an opportunity for increased business in moustache fixatives and invigorators.

In former days the old soldier was often facetiously called an "old moustache," but in recent times the term has lapsed—no doubt from inanition, for the hairless face has been regarded as almost *de rigueur* on the parade ground. The blade shortage may have the effect of bringing the Army into line with the Senior Service, where formerly—and perhaps still—a beard entitled the wearer to some sort of bonus, though it may be erroneous to suppose that the beard was a short cut to promotion.

There may also be results in civilian life. It is a commonplace that the word hairdresser has been adopted to describe the lineal descendant of the old barber-surgeon. Changed fashions rendered the first part of the former term inappropriate, while the surgical part of the profession has, of course, been lost to the doctors (though partly also, perhaps, to the laity in the practice of facial blood-letting of an unwanted kind). If the men of today are determined to remain unwhiskered, they may be compelled to have resort to a practitioner who must, to be accurate, again assume the title of barber. Should the clean-shaven "young blade" of yesteryear, moreover, become bearded like the pard tomorrow, the once-popular pastime of "Beaver" may undergo a recrudescence among the younger and less reverent members of the community. Maugré sa barbe, the victim of the sport is no bogy to the young.

Of one thing we may be fairly certain. No agitation by the blade manufacturers for more raw material will cause the Minister to yield—not even by a hair's breadth. He will no doubt remind them by what a close shave the country escaped military disaster last summer and on what a razor's edge of safety it is balanced even today.

#### **NEW BOOKS**

Dilling, W. J.—Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the Materia Medica. 8 in. × 5 in. Pp. 602. 12s. Sixteenth edition. Cassell & Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.4. [In revising the latest edition of this well-known work the author has incorporated accounts of accepted and widely used drugs and chemicals. Mention is also made of new medicaments whose application promises to be of importance, such as heparin in thrombosis and the aromatic diamidines in trypanosomiasis.]

Allen, C. F. H.—Organic Synthesis. Volume 20. 9¼ in. × 6¼ in. Pp. 113. 108. 6d. John Wiley & Sons, New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. [In the latest volume of this standard work of approved methods for the preparation of organic chemicals, which is published annually, forty-one compounds are dealt with. Details of the exact procedure necessary for the synthesis of each substance are clearly set out along with notes explaining the various stages in the operations involved and other methods of preparation which are already on record. Several bibliographical references are appended to the notes on most of the compounds considered and in some cases illustrations of the apparatus used in the laboratory procedures are included.]

#### MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

Preservation of Blood with Sulphanilamide.—Experiments carried out recently by Hunwicke, in examination of the belief that adding small amounts of sulphanilamide to stored blood may prevent the development of contaminating saprophytes at low temperatures, have shown that the compound is effective as a preservative in blood stored in the refrigerator at 2° C. in concentrations of 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 5,000 ("British Medical Journal," September 21, p. 380). Novak, in 1939, recommended the addition of 20 mgm. of sulphanilamide to 100 c.c. of blood (I in 5,000) as a preservative, but Hunwicke found that this was inadequate in one of his experiments, and states that the use of higher concentrations up to, say, I in 1,000, would seem to offer a solution of the problem of storing blood in the refrigerator, provided the initial contamination was small. Examination of many specimens of stored transfusion blood has shown that complete sterility of the specimen is rare, and that usually there are a few organisms present which do not reveal themselves until the blood has been in the refrigerator for some time, and it is to guard against this wastage that the addition of sulphanilamide is suggested. Hunwicke recommends that the sulphanilamide should be added to the blood in concentrated sterile solution, and finds that the most convenient method is to dissolve the requisite amount of the compound, with the aid of heat, in fifty times its weight of water and to boil in a beaker for twenty minutes. This reduces the volume to about one-half, and the solution should be added to the blood while still warm and before the sulphanilamide can crystallise out. As the compound is stable to heat, the solutions may be autoclaved for five minutes

Treatment of Psoriasis.—A series of 112 cases of psoriasis has been tested by Madden ("Journal of the American Medical Association," August 24, p. 588), who records the facts noted from several methods of treatment. The work occupied two years and the treatments chosen were adopted because of favourable reports in the literature or general empirical use in cutaneous diseases. Only cases with definite clinical and microscopic psoriasis were studied, and if a change was not noted in the condition after a certain time, another form of treatment was given. Patients were treated for at least four weeks unless they failed to tolerate the medicament. Madden summarises his findings as follows. Vitamin D was generally of no value and even dangerous in some cases. It should never, he states, be given in massive doses except when the patient is under frequent observation. Patients who tolerated vitamin D well usually showed no change in their eruption. The degree of improvement corresponded to the severity of reaction to vitamin D, and when reactions subsided the psoriasis recurred. The condition improved greatly in five and completely involuted in four of a group of twenty-seven cases on vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. When psoriasis recurred the same treatment had no effect in two cases but effectively controlled the eruption in the other two. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> was found of some value when given alone; it effectively controlled 50 per cent. of the recurrences. Of a group of thirty-five cases in which liver extract and dilute hydrochloric acid were given, psoriasis improved in six, involuted except for a few papules in one and entirely disappeared in two. Œstrogenic substance was of benefit in four of a group of twenty-three cases. Bismuth salicylate in oil caused involution in certain cases, and estrogenic substance and bismuth salicylate in oil were found of value in an occasional case. A low fat diet, combined with vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, liver extract, anterior pituitary extract or adrenal cortex extract was more effective than the foregoing medications given alone, but the combinations were not so beneficial as a low fat diet given alone except when the diet was combined with vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Vitamin B complex, brewers' yeast, vitamin C, sulphanilamide, anterior pituitary extract and adrenal cortex extract were found of little or no value. The author states that his treatment of choice is a low fat diet plus 1,000 international units of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> daily by mouth, with use of an exfoliating ointment.

Modern Treatment of Burns.—Ross and Hulbert ("British Medical Journal," November 23, p. 702) describe the successful treatment of five cases of extensive superficial burns by means of gentian violet-silver nitrate-tannic acid technique. The patients were all airmen with second-degree burns. After preliminary anti-shock measures had been carried out the treatment consisted essentially of cleansing the burnt areas and painting them with a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of gentian violet, followed by a 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate and a 15 per cent. solution of tannic acid alternately, dabbed on with gauze swabs. A firm coagulum formed almost instantaneously. Throughout the next forty-eight hours the three solutions were applied in the same order every two hours by means of camel-hair brushes. For another two days they were applied three times a day and for a further three days once daily. Progress was uneventful, and the authors claim the method as a definite advance in the treatment of burns, especially in war surgery. Absence of sepsis and pulmonary complications, despite the variety of anæsthetics employed, was noteworthy. Thorough gentle cleansing, especially of all loose epithelium, is regarded as essential before application of the solutions. Splinting the burnt limbs in the early stages, to ensure rest and prevent contractions, is also held to be essential.

That tannic acid as an application for the treatment of burns

on the face, hands or feet should be abandoned was the opinion of all speakers at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine. Though certain immediate results of the treatment may be good-for example, the coagulum protects the injured area, reduces exudation and prevents sepsis-gross crippling of the hands and feet may result, or the eyes may become endangered by the coagulum's immobilising or deforming the eyelids. It is understood that the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force propose to issue for the treatment of such burns collapsible tubes of a jelly containing I per cent. of gentian violet and o·02 per cent. of merthiolate, but a writer in the "Lancet" (November 23, p. 655) points out that there are objections to the use of gentian violet as a routine treatment of burns. The compound is not easily obtainable and itself forms a coagulum, though a softer one than tannic acid. In Emergency Medical Service hospitals the application recommended consists of curtain net, of 2-mm. mesh, soaked in a mixture of soft paraffin ninety-eight parts, halibut oil one part and balsam of Peru one part. This application can be kept in tin boxes and applied direct to the burn; saline packs can be applied outside it and the saline will penetrate the mesh. In first aid, it is urged, antiseptics should be avoided, and certainly no antiseptics should be used near the eyes. First-aid parties dealing with burns of the face, hands or feet are advised to apply either the halibut oil preparation above referred to, or plain sterile dressings. No exception is taken to the use of tannic acid elsewhere on the body. A committee is considering the first-aid treatment of burns and will shortly make public its proposals.

Preservatives in Stored Blood.—A study of changes that take place in certain elements of the blood when stored in different preservatives has been made by Dubash and others ("British Medical Journal," October 12, p. 482), who have found that the most striking effect of changing the preservative was on the red cells. The solutions under investigation were saline citrate solutions with the addition of varying amounts of glucose. Regarding the red-cell fragility in hypotomic saline solution (expressed as mean corpuscular fragility, i.e. the concentration of saline in which 50 per cent. of the cells are hæmolysed) the authors found that there is a steady increase in mean corpuscular fragility in all solutions hitherto investigated but it is most marked in those which do not contain glucose. In such solutions the red-cell count falls below 3 million per c.mm. at approximately the end of the second week; in solutions containing glucose up to 3 per cent. (final concentration 1 per cent.) the count is maintained at the 3-million level in some instances for longer than a month. The authors conclude that glucose in a final concentration of o'I per cent. and I per cent. favours the preservation of red cells in stored blood through its effect on red-cell fragility.

Benzyl Benzoate in Scabies.—It is pointed out by R. E. King ("British Medical Journal," November 9, p. 626) that, according to official history, half the admissions to hospital from armies in the field during the war of 1914-18 were due to lack of cleanliness and infestation by vermin, scabies being by far the commonest condition. Treatment with benzyl benzoate has been adopted as a general routine in Denmark, with less recognition in this country. In 100 cases of scabies occurring in a naval establishment, 80 per cent. of them infected and of longer than two weeks' duration, treatment by one application of benzyl benzoate lotion proved completely successful. No unpleasant aftereffects were noted, except a slight generalised burning sensation, which usually lasted for about fifteen minutes. In three cases of gross pyodermatitis due to a scabies infection of long duration, the application was repeated after an interval of four days, owing to a recurrence of nocturnal itching. This resulted in disappearance of all irritation, and a rapid response of the septic skin condition to simple treatment. Except for a slight increase of the burning sensation, no unpleasant effects were noticed. In no case was there any irritation of the skin following the treatment, and relief from itching was invariably instantaneous. To test the effect of repeated applications on the skin, a lotion consisting of equal parts of benzyl benzoate, industrial spirit, and soft soap was applied to a small area of the left forearm of several healthy patients, and repeated at intervals of five days during the next four weeks. In no control did any form of local or general irritation of the skin occur. The amount of lotion used in the complete treatment of one case was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. The strengths of lotion of benzyl benzoate used by previous workers have been (1) 10 per cent. in industrial spirit; (2) 25 per cent. benzyl benzoate and 25 per cent. soft soap in industrial spirit, with a little boric acid. In the original formula isopropyl alcohol was employed but the author found that the use of industrial spirit did not detract from the efficacy of the lotion, while the reduction in cost was considerable. The technique outlined by the author is as follows: Anoint the body with soft soap, then soak in a bath at 100° F. for ten minutes, the patient rubbing the affected areas thoroughly. While the body is still wet apply the lotion vigorously for five minutes by means of a stiff shaving brush. Allow the lotion and lather to dry on the skin, and again apply the lotion for a further five minutes, drying the body with The patient resumes the clothes worn before treatment and twenty-four hours later a bath is taken and clean clothes are put on.

#### RECENT RESEARCH

Alkaloids of Pai Pu.—Investigating the Chinese drug Pai Pu, Lee nd Chen ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," [NIX.9.391] found it to contain 1.77 per cent. of total alkaloids. Two ew alkaloids were isolated in crystalline form: Paipunine, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>37</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, nd sinostemonine, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N. Pharmacologically, paipunine is a onvulsant, acting probably on the medulla. The median lethal dose n mice by intravenous injection is 38.95 ± 2.09 mgm. per kilo. Pairunine depresses the frog's heart in 1:5,000 solution, inhibits the solated small intestines of a rabbit, but contracts the isolated uterus of a tuinea pig. Sinostemonine has a median lethal dose of 757 ± 53.5 mgm. per kilo in mice when injected intravenously. It is practically inactive n other respects.

Vitamins in Distillers' By-products.—Methods of preparing, chemical omposition, and vitamin content of certain distillers' feed by-products are discussed by Boruff, Langlyke and Black in "Industrial and Entineering Chemistry" (1940, II, 1237). The authors find that the ewer type of distillers' dried grains, referred to as "dried distillers' olubles," are most potent in vitamins of the water-soluble B complex and are particularly valuable as a source of riboflavin, which is present a amounts of 26 to 40 micrograms per gram. This product is also a cood source of factor W, though less potent than dried liver or yeast. The product of factor W potency. Dried screenings, which correspond to the classical type of light-coloured distillers' dried grains containing to solubles, are low in vitamin content. Corn-distillers' dried grains on taining solubles (screenings plus solubles) are a valuable source of he water-soluble vitamins, especially riboflavin. The content of fatfoluble vitamins A and D is relatively low, though the product does ontribute a certain amount of vitamin A (1.5 to 3.0 international units per gram). Extraction of oil from distillers' grains reduces the content of vitamin A and of the chick antidermatitis factor, but does not affect the content of riboflavin and vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. The findings suggested the authors new uses for distillers' by-products in poultry feeding.

Variant for Pigmentum Magentae Co.—That the method described by Castellani for making the pigment associated with his name is innecessarily complicated is suggested by H. Finnemore ("Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 21.248.646), who puts forward the following alternative that avoids filtration:—

| Magenta, B  | .P.C. |       |          |         |       | <br>0.5   |
|-------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|
|             |       |       |          |         |       | <br>5.0   |
| Boric acid  |       |       |          |         |       | <br>1.0   |
| Resorcin    |       |       |          |         |       | <br>10.0  |
| Acetone     |       |       |          |         |       | <br>5.0   |
| Alcohol, 90 | per c | ent.  |          |         |       | <br>10.0  |
| Water       |       |       |          |         |       | <br>100.0 |
|             | To    | tal v | olume is | 5 126 n | ails. |           |

Directions.—Dissolve the magenta in the alcohol and acetone, and the boric acid in a small quantity of warm water. Add nearly all the water and dissolve n this the phenol and resorcin. Add the magenta solution and make up to volume with water.

Except for the solution of the magenta the whole process takes about two minutes. The magenta may be placed in a measure and crushed in the alcohol with a glass rod. It may also be added to the solution of the other ingredients, but in that case it dissolves slowly and requires some hours.

Assay of Mercuric Chloride.—A method for the assay of mercuric chloride using hydrolysis of thiourea to precipitate mercuric chloride as mercuric sulphide is described by Alstodt in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" (XXIX.8.364) and compared with existing methods. The procedure is claimed to show satisfactory precision, though yielding high results. The United States Pharmacopæia method for determining mercuric chloride also gives high results, states the author. Washing the sulphide precipitate with carbon disulphide instead of carbon tetrachloride does not remedy the difficulty, and if the precipitate is not washed with carbon disulphide or with carbon tetrachloride the results are only slightly worse. The B.P. method is, he goes on, satisfactory and obviates the difficulties entailed in the sulphide procedures. It is the most rapid of the methods studied. Rauscher's volumetric method is modified so as to overcome any losses of mercury. The method is satisfactory and preferable to the B.P. method as it is a direct rather than a residual titration. The details are:—

Transfer about 0.5 gm. of mercuric chloride, accurately weighed, to a 500-c.c. odine flask, fitted with a ground 100-cm. condenser tube. Add 5 c.c. of purified monoethanolamine. Insert the condenser tube, moistening the ground portion with a trace of monoethanolamine, and place 1 c.c. of the reagent in the lip of the iodine flask. Heat in an oil or paraffin bath between 170-180° C. for fifteen minutes. Remove the flask from the bath, let cool and wash down the tube and the flask with 100 c.c. of water. Disconnect the condenser tube and filter the liquid through a small filter paper, retaining the globule of mercury in the flask. Wash the flask repeatedly with water until the washings are free of chlorides, passing the washings through the filter. Through the filter pass 10 c.c. of 16M nitric acid and collect it in the iodine flask containing the globule of mercury. Let stand until the mercury is completely dissolved. Wash

the filter with several small portions of water, adding the washings to the mercuric nitrate solution. Add 5 per cent. potassium permangamate until the solution remains pink for one to two minutes. Add a 1 per cent. solution of ferrous sulphate until the permanganate is just decolorised. Dilute with 200 c.c of distilled water, add 2 c.c. of ferric ammonium sulphate test solution, and titrate with N/10 ammonium thiocyanate. One cubic centimetre of N/10 ammonium thiocyanate solution is equivalent to 0.01358 gm. of mercuric chloride.

Estimation of Moisture in Soap.—The determination of water in soaps by the distillation method is affected by the presence of glycerin. The error is negligible when benzine or toluene is the distillation medium, but appreciable when xylene is used. Trusler ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," Analytical Edition, 1940, II, 509) has recently carried out tests to determine what error in a soap analysis is caused by glycerin when various liquids are used for distilling out the moisture. Preliminary tests upon glycerin from several sources revealed that enough water could be removed by distillation with benzene to cause objectionable error, and it became necessary to prepare specially dehydrated glycerin for the experiments. The surface of the anhydrous glycerin was kept covered with a layer of benzene. Ten-gram portions were carefully weighed into a 500 c.c. round-bottomed flask, and immediately covered with benzene, toluene, or xylene, as the experiment required. A measured amount of water from a calibrated burette was then added to each weighed portion of glycerin. The moisture receiver was calibrated in respect to the measuring burette. The contents of the flask were swirled and distilled for recovery of water.

The data obtained for distillations with benzene compare well with those made with toluene. While the maximum indicated errors are only 0.005 and 0.17 ml., the actual entrainment of glycerin is probably greater, since the volume of two miscible liquids is less than the sum of their individual volumes. The additive error increases with the increase of water, when either benzene or toluene is used. With xylene the effect is different. The apparent error is greater in the absence of water, and least when the weights of water and glycerin are equal. The indicated discrepancy between water determinations made with benzene and with toluene does not exceed 0.1 per cent. Trusler concludes by stating that when xylene is used instead of toluene for distilling out the water content of soap containing glycerin, the additive error in the amount of water found may exceed 1 per cent. A larger error is found in soaps from fatty oils of the coconut oil type than in soaps from longer-chain fatty acids. This is due to the larger yield of glycerin from the former. Toluene and xylene give identical results upon glycerin-free soaps. To obtain universal accuracy the distillation test for moisture should be made with toluene; the commercial variety known as 10° toluene is recommended.

White and Wholemeal Flours.—Following the Ministry of Food proposal to reinforce the white flour by adding pure vitamiu  $\mathbf{B_1}$  to make its nutritive value nearer that of wholemeal, a comparison has been made by Chick of the nutritive values of the two flours ("Lancet," 1940, II, 511). The comparison was made when the deficiencies of white flour in vitamin  $\mathbf{B_1}$ , in fat-soluble vitamins, in protein and in minerals were made good, but any difference in  $\mathbf{B_2}$  vitamins was uncorrected. Two diets were arranged, consisting as largely as possible of white flour and wholemeal flour respectively, with the addition of a salt mixture and of extra protein in the form of casein to bring the amount of protein in the diet up to the optimum proportion for the growing rat. Pure vitamin  $\mathbf{B_1}$  in optimum amount was given to the rats on the whiteflour diet. The diets had the following composition:—

| DIET I Per cent.                                                               | DIET 2 Per cent.                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| White flour, 73 per cent. extrac-                                              | Wholemeal flour 82                |
| tion 88                                                                        | Pure maize starch 6               |
| Casein, purified 6                                                             | Casein, purified 6                |
| Cotton-seed oil 4                                                              | Cotton-seed oil                   |
| Salt mixture 2                                                                 | Salt mixture 2                    |
| With 10 $\mu$ gm. pure vitamin B <sub>1</sub> and 80 mgm. cod liver oil daily. | With 80 mgm, cod liver oil daily. |

It was observed that during the first two weeks the average weekly weight increase of the rats on the white-flour diet was about half of that on the wholemeal diet. The food intake in the former case was also less. At the end of the second week the diets were reversed for a fortnight. The rats previously on diet 1 made a rapid increase in growth, while the other group of rats suffered an immediate check. Preliminary trials indicated that in diet 1 deficiency of riboflavin was probably the most serious, though lack of filtrate factor may also have retarded growth. It is not likely that lack of vitamin  $B_6$  was responsible, for cereals are known to be good sources of this vitamin. The author concludes that the nutritive value of straight-run white flour (73 per cent. extraction) when tested on young growing rats is inferior to that of wholemeal flour, even when the defects of the former in protein, minerals and vitamin  $B_1$  have been corrected. The inferiority must be attributed to lack of  $B_2$  vitamins. Experiments are now in progress to determine in which member or members of this group white flour is most seriously deficient.

#### TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs, essential oils, etc., represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standar quality. C.i.f. shipment quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges which arise in the present emergence

#### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 24

Business in most directions has been of little consequence during the few days the markets have been open since our last report. Prices of Pharmaceutical Chemicals are steady throughout and no changes have been CEUTICAL CHEMICALS are steady throughout and no changes have been notified in the last few days. Business in CRUDE DRUGS has continued good within the limits imposed by short supplies. The most important price change is in Mercury, which is at a reduction on the quotation last given. Curaçac Aloes is firm. Ginger, Jamaican, continues in short supply. Henna is scarce on spot. Ipecacuanha is steady. Limited stocks of Rhubarb are attracting the attention of buyers. The Essential Oils markets have remained quiet and there is nothing of moment to record. Seasonal reduction of activity is added to the general shortage of spot stocks to render transactions of small importance. Clove, Zanzibar, is firm. So are Lemongras and Lime

#### Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Tuesday morning:-

| Centre       |   | Quoted               | Par     | December 18                       | December 24                       |  |  |
|--------------|---|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Belgian Cong | 0 | <br>Francs to £      | nominal | 1765*                             | 1765*                             |  |  |
| Buenos Aires |   | <br>Paper pesos to £ |         | 17.02*                            | 17.02*                            |  |  |
| Java         |   | <br>Florins to £     | 12.107  | 7.60*                             | 7.60*                             |  |  |
| Lisbon       |   | <br>Escudos to £     | 110     | 100.0*                            | 100.0*                            |  |  |
| Madrid       |   | <br>Pesetas to £     | 25.242  | 40.50 official<br>46.55 voluntary | 40.50 official<br>46.55 voluntary |  |  |
| Montreal     |   | <br>Dollars to £     | 4.863   | 4.45*                             | 4.45*                             |  |  |
| New York     |   | <br>Dollars to £     | nominal | 4.03*                             | 4.03*                             |  |  |
| Shanghai     |   | <br>Per dollar       |         | 316d.                             | 3∯d.                              |  |  |
| Stockbolm    |   | <br>Kronor to £      | 18.150  | 16.00*                            | 16.00*                            |  |  |
| Yokohama     |   | <br>Per yen          | 25.     | 18. 21d.                          | 1s. 24d.                          |  |  |
| Zurich       |   | <br>Francs to £      | 22:2115 | 17.35*                            | 17.35*                            |  |  |

<sup>\*</sup> Rate fixed by Bank of England. Bank rate, 2 per cent.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

CONDITIONS have remained quiet, with routine business passing. Makers' and dealers' prices are mostly unchanged.

ACETANILIDE.—Market quiet but fully steady. Spot, B.P.C., crystals and powder, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

Amidopyrine.—Dealers' prices unchanged, business quiet. Crystals, onccwt. lots, 27s. per lb.; smaller lots, up to 30s. per lb.; powder, 3d. per lb. extra.

Aspirin.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | _                                          |                                                                                                                        | _                                                                                                                                                                        |           |                                                                       |      |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| 0 12-                                                                                                                                                                             |       | In containers of                           |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                          |           |                                                                       |      |  |  |  |
| Quantity                                                                                                                                                                          | ı lb. | 2 lb.                                      | 4 lb.                                                                                                                  | 7 lb.                                                                                                                                                                    | 14 lb.    | 28 lb.                                                                |      |  |  |  |
| I lb. and under 4 lb. 4 lb. and under 7 lb. 7 lb. and under 14 lb. 14 lb. and under 28 lb. 28 lb. and under 1 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt. Not less than 5 cwt. Not less than 1 cwt. | ::    | s. d. 3 10½ 3 9½ 3 8½ 3 7½ 3 6½ 2 11½ 2 10 | s. d.<br>3 9<br>3 8<br>3 7<br>3 6<br>3 5<br>2 10<br>2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub><br>2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | s. d.  3 7 3 3 6 3 3 5 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 9 3 4 3 2 2 8 4 3 2 2 8 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | s. d.<br> | s. d.<br><br>3 5<br>3 4<br>2 9*<br>2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>13</sub> * | s. d |  |  |  |

<sup>\* 8 × 14</sup> lb. and upwards in one delivery, ½d. per lb. less.

Sale is subject to an undertaking on part of buyer not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made, and, if aspirin is converted into tablets, not to sell any number at prices or terms below scale current at time of sale.

Barbitone.—Inquiry about average; quotations unchanged, as follows: One cwt., 22s. per lb.; 28 lb., 23s.; smaller quantities, 26s. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices per lb. continue steady:—

|                |      |      | Under<br>4 lb. | 4 lb. and<br>under<br>8 lb. | 8 lb. and<br>under<br>28 lb. | 28 lb. and<br>under<br>r cwt. | Not less<br>than<br>I cwt. |
|----------------|------|------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Carbonate      | <br> | <br> | s. d.          | s. d.                       | s. d.                        | s. d.<br>8 7                  | s. d.<br>8 4               |
| Citrate        | <br> | <br> | 13 4           | 12 10                       | 12 1                         | 10 4                          | ro r                       |
| Nitrate, cryst | <br> | <br> | 7 7            | 7 1                         | 6 4                          | 5 7                           | 5 4                        |
| Oxide          | <br> | <br> | 15 4           | 14 10                       | 14 1                         | 12 O                          | 11 9                       |
| Salicylate     | <br> | <br> | 11 9           | 11 3                        | 10 6                         | 9 0                           | 8 9                        |
| Subchloride    | <br> | <br> | 14 11          | 14 5                        | 13 8                         | 11 8                          | 11 5                       |
| Subgallate     | <br> | <br> | 11 11          | 11 5                        | 10 8                         | 9 2                           | 8 11                       |
| Subnitrate     | <br> | <br> | 9 11           | 9 5                         | 8 8                          | 7 6                           | 7 3                        |

Rebatc of threepence per lb. allowed off r-cwt. prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or against contracts of not less than 2 cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months. Prices net. Payments in fourteen days. For quantities of 28 lb. and upwards, in the home trade, an extra charge of threepence per lb. is made for r-lb. cartons and r-lb. parcels, even when repacking into r-lb. cartons or r-lb. parcels is effected by the purchaser. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. are not subject to this extra charge. Under present conditions all prices and sale terms are named without engagement.

BORAX (B.P.).—Makers' prices are maintained at the recent advance: Granulated, £34; crystals, £35; powder, £35 ros. per ton, in r-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, in minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

Boric acid (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices are now as follows: Granulated £50 10s.; crystals, £51 10s. per ton, for minimum one-ton lots, in cwt. bags carriage paid in Great Britain. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

Bromides.—Makers' scales of prices are steady:—

|                      |      |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                          | In par                                                | cels of                                        |           |                                                        |
|----------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Potassium            |      | ı lb.                                                                                                                                                          | 2 lb.                                                                    | 4 lb.                                                 | 7 lb.                                          | 14 lb.    | 28 lb.                                                 |
| I lb. and under 4 lb | <br> | s. d.<br>3 II<br>3 IO<br>3 9<br>3 8<br>3 7<br>3 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub><br>2 II <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub><br>2 III<br>2 IO <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> | s. d.<br>3 921<br>3 822<br>3 621<br>3 522<br>2 11<br>2 10<br>2 92<br>2 9 | 5. d.  3 8 1 3 7 2 3 6 3 5 1 2 10 3 2 9 3 2 9 3 2 8 3 | s. d.  3 68 3 5 4 4 1 2 10 4 2 2 8 4 2 8 2 8 2 | s. d.<br> | s. d.<br>-<br>-<br>3 4<br>2 9½<br>2 8½<br>2 8½<br>2 7½ |

Sodium 1d. per lb. extra; ammonium, 3d. per lb. extra; packing extra but returnable. Ne carriage paid in the U.K., contracts over six months, each delivery against the contract to be charged at schedule rates current on the day of acceptance of each order calling up supplie ex contract or on date of dispatch of the goods, whichever is higher. The usual re-sale term apply.

CALCIUM LACTATE. - Moderate business; makers quote is. 8d. per lb. for small quantities.

CREOSOTE (BEECHWOOD).—Approximately 7s. 6d. per lb. would be the price required by dealers for bulk quantities in 25-kilo demijohns.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE. - 100s. to 104s. per oz., according to quantity is makers' present quotation.

is makers' present quotation.

Iodides.—Makers' scales of prices are steady: Potassium B.P., not lesthan 1 cwt., 8s.; 28 lb., 8s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 2d.; 4 lb., 10s. 8d.; smaller quantities, 17s. 2d. per lb. Sodium, B.P., not less than 28 ld., 8s. tod.; 14 lb., 9s. 4d.; 7 lb., 10s. 9d.; 4 lb., 17s. 5d.; smaller quantities, 12s. 3d. per lb. lodine, B.P., resub., not less than 1 cwt., 9s. 2d.; 28 lb., 9s. 7d.; 14 lb., 10s. 2d.; 7 lb., 17s. 7d.; 4 lb., 12s. 3d.; smaller quantities, 13s. per lb. Iodiform, B.P. (cryst., precip. or powder), not less than 28 lb., 11s. 4d.; 14 lb., 17s. 10d.; 7 lb., 13s. 9d.; 4 lb., 14s. 7d.; smaller quantities, 15s. 5d. per lb. Contracts for 1 cwt. and upwards (assorted if desired) for delivery arequired during three months, with the following clause: Price applicable to any delivery is that in force on date of dispatch. One-cwt. cases charged extra; 28-lb. tins 2s. each and non-returnable. All bottles charged for but credited in full if received back carriage-paid in good condition within three months. Carriage paid on any quantity. Assorted quantities charged for at collective Carriage paid on any quantity. Assorted quantities charged for at collective total prices on orders for 14 lb. and upwards. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale for such quantity current at time re-sale is made.

Lactic acid.—Market steady. One-cwt. carboys, about 1s. 8½1. per lb.,

winchesters and bottles, about 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, according to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Controlled prices remain unchanged:—

| Mercury Compound                                                                        | 7 ll<br>less | ver<br>b. but<br>than<br>lb. |   |                               |                       |                               |    |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----|-------------|
| Bichloride, powder                                                                      |              |                              | 8 | s. d. 12 3 12 4               | s. d.                 | s. d. 12 2 12 1               |    | d.<br>0     |
| Bichloride, lump Ammonium chloride, powder Ammonium cbloride, lump Chloride (mercurous) | :: :         | . I.                         | 5 | 12 11<br>14 3<br>14 1<br>14 8 | 12 10<br>14 2<br>14 0 | 12 9<br>14 1<br>13 11<br>14 6 | 13 | 6 7 5       |
| Oxide, red crystalline, B.P.<br>Oxide, red levigated, B.P<br>Oxide, red technical       |              | . 16                         | 9 | 16 5<br>15 11<br>All quanti   |                       | 16 3<br>15 9<br>6d. per lb    | 16 | 4<br>1<br>9 |
| Oxide, yellow levigated, B.P. Oxide, yellow technical                                   | :: :         | 1                            |   |                               | 15 9<br>tics—15s.<br> | 2d. per lb                    |    | 8           |

Packages free for quantities of 28 lb. and over; delivery free on orders of £20 and over.

MERCURY IODIDES.—The following are makers' prices per lb.: Red, less than 7 lb., 17s. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 17s. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 16s. 1od. Green, less than 7 lb., 19s. 6d.; not less than 7 lb., 19s. 2d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 8d. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 2rs. 3d.; not less than 7 lb., 2os. 1rd.; not less than 14 lb., 20s. 5d. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SÜLPHONAL.—Inquiry moderate; quotations unchanged at approximately 40s. to 42s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

PARALDEHYDE.—Business remains quiet, values steady. One-cwt. carboys, about 11d. to 1s. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Values steady, with average business. Makers' prices are unchanged at 3s. od. to 4s. per lb. for ordinary quantities, without engagement. Dealers are asking about 8s. 6d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Bulk supplies are quoted by dealers at about 17s. 6d. per lb.; smaller lots at about 22s. per lb.

Phenolphthalein.—Makers' prices are unaltered: Less than 7 lb., 3s. 8d. per lb.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; one cwt., 3s. 4d.

QUININE.—Sulphate is quoted at 59.85 U.S.A. dollars per 100 oz., f.o.b. va. At current exchange rate sterling price would be £14 17s. 5d. per o oz., f.o.b. Java...

RESORCIN.—Makers' prices steady. Not less than 7 lb., 7s. 3d. per lb.; not ses than 14 lb., 7s.; not less than 56 lb., 6s. 10d.; not less than 1 cwt., od. Dealers' prices for any spot material available would be about 8s. 6d. 9s. per lb.

SACCHARIN.—The convention price for 550 is 98s. 4d. per lb., duty paid. either wholesale nor retail prices are under Government control.

SALOL.—Market continues firm, with quotations at between 6s. 9d. and . 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

SANTONIN.—The following are Convention rates: 15 kilos and over, £35 10s.; ot less than 10 kilos, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £37; less than 5 kilos, 88 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K.; 1-kilo tins free.

SODIUM BARBITONE.—Fair inquiry, quotations unchanged. One cwt., s. 6d. per lb.; 28 lb., 24s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 27s. 6d. per lb.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—Fair business; values fully steady. Spot, about 10s. 6d. 11s. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL.—Remains rather quict. Dealers are asking about 34s. to s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

VANILLIN.—British makers' prices are unchanged: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, ve cwt., 15s. 6d. per lb.; one cwt., 15s. 7\d.; 56 lb., 15s. 9d.; less than > lb., 16s., carriage paid in the U.K. Tins in cases are now returnable to

#### Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR.—Demand has been fairly good, and present values are: Kobe No. 1, s. per lb.; Kobe No. 2 and Yokohama No. 1, 16s. per lb. No shipment fers from Japan.

ALOES.—A steady routine business is passing in Curação, which continues be quoted on spot at about 320s. to 350s. per cwt., ex store, according to uantity. The last price reported from New York was 300s. per cwt., c.i.f. per remains steady and unchanged at about 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. The sot value of Zanzibar leaves continues to be around 90s. per cwt., ex store.

ANTIMONY.—Quiet. English, 99 per cent., quoted lower at £85 per ton, clivered; foreign regulus, £88 to £91 per ton, ex warehouse, duty paid.

BALSAMS.—Spot value of *Tolu* is now about 8s. 3d. per lb.; *Canada* connues unchanged at approximately 7s. 6d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., is valued at tween 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d per lb.; *Peru* is unchanged at about 7s. 9d. per lb.

Belladonna.—English-grown leaf is worth about 4s. 6d. per lb. Some

idian root is reported available at about 2s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Quotations are unchanged and little business is reported done. panese, tablets, about 6s. per lb., for limited supplies; slabs, about 5s. 2d. 5s. 3d. per lb.; flowers, about 5s. 4d. per lb. Continental synthetic is quoted uchanged: Powder, 5s. 3d.; tablets, 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. English fined, steady at the recent advance, as follows:—Flowers: one cwt., 6s. 3d.; lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 5d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz.: re cwt., 6s. 9d.; 28 lb., 6s. 10d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 11d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A fair inquiry continues, but spot stocks are limited. ot, about 125s. per cwt.; shipment, about 110s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CLOVES.—Continues firm and in fair demand. Zanzibar, spot and forward, uoted unchanged on last week; spot, II\deltad. per lb.; shipment, December—unuary, 9\darktleft d. per lb., nominal, c.i.f. Madagascar, continues steady on spot IId. per lb., in bond.

DANDELION ROOT.—English root is worth about 2s. per lb. Imported root not quoted.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—The present value of English-grown leaves is about per lb., ex store. Imported leaves are not quoted.

ERGOT.—Spanish-Portuguese, on spot, is priced at about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., rlb., ex store; shipment, steady and unchanged at around 7s. 6d. per lb., i.f.

GINGER.—Steady and unchanged. West African, again dearer on spot at 5. per cwt.; 95s. per cwt. is now wanted for Jamaican small-medium, and cos. per cwt., ex store, for bold, in barrels. Cochin, unwashed, 75s. per cwt., store.

GUM ACACIA.—The demand has been quiet, and quotations are unchanged, ordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 80s. per cwt.; bleached, from 135s. to os. per cwt., according to quality; shipment, about 47s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. HENBANE.—About 6s. 6d. per lb. would be the present value of English-rown leaf. Some Indian is reported available at about 210s. per cwt.

Henna.—Scarce on spot. Any available leaves would be valued at about s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Fully steady, with a fair business passing on the spot. atto Grosso, spot, about 22s. per lb., ex store; shipment, about 16s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., c.i.f. Minas has been in rather better demand, and spot values re now at about 9s. 3d. to 10s. per lb., according to test; forward values, ther firmer at about 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Ext. IPECAC. LIQ., unchanged t 30s. per lb. for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

MENTHOL.—Demand has been fair, and quotations are about unchanged. hinese, spot, about 20s. to 20s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, December—January, bout 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb., c.i.f. Japanese, spot, a few cases are stated to available at about 22s. 6d. per lb., ex store, duty paid.

MERCURY.—London spot quotation, per bottle of 34.5 kilos, now stands at 48, ex warehouse London, without engagement and subject to confirmation. NUTMEGS.—West Indian, spot, 80's, about 1s. 2d. per lb.; 90's, 101d.; nd wormy and broken, about 9½d.

ORANGE PEEL.—The spot value of thin-cut would be about 3s. 2d. per lb., x store. Bitter quarters, if available, would fetch about 1s. 8d. per lb., ex ore.

Peppers.—Quiet, with all varieties quoted steady. Lampong, spot, 5½d. per lb., sellers, in bond; shipment, December-January, nominal. Tellicherry, spot, 6d. Aleppy, spot, 6d. White Muntok, spot, duty paid, dearer at 8½d.; in bond, 8d.; shipment, December-January, unquoted.

PIMENTO.—Steady at the recent advance to is. 5d. per lb.; shipment, December-January, unchanged at 125s. per cwt., c.i.f. sellers.

Rhubarb.—Fair business has passed. Ordinary-quality rough-round would be at about 5s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. on spot; shipment, about 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Shensi has been in better demand. Spot stocks are limited, but a parcel is reported afloat, valued at about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; pickings, about 6s. 6d. per Îb.

Rubber.—Quiet and unchanged. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, 12 ${}^{1}_{10}$ d.; December, 12 ${}^{1}_{10}$ d.; January, 12 ${}^{1}_{10}$ d.; February, 12 ${}^{1}_{10}$ d.; March, 12 ${}^{1}_{10}$ d.; April–June, 12 ${}^{3}_{10}$ d.; July–September, 12 ${}^{5}_{10}$ d.

Senega.—Steady. Spot, about 4s. 9d. per lb., with not a lot available at this figure; shipment, about 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly, market steady; spot supplies small; No. 1 lcaves, 10s. per lb.; No. 2 leaves, 6½d.; No. 3 leaves, 5d. per lb. Hand-picked Tinnevelly pods, if available, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; manufacturing pods, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Alexandrian hand-picked pods, a few small lots available at 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

Shellac.—Steady. Spot, standard TN orange, 87s. 6d.; pure button, 115s.; fine orange, 11os. to 17os. per cwt.

Tracacanth.—Market has remained quiet, but values are steady. Finest selected white ribbon, £100; No. 1, white, £95; No. 2, white, £75; No. 3, white, £55; pale leaf, £35; amber leaf, £25; red leaf, from £12 125.; woody and hoggy, from £6 per cwt., ex store.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Spot business has been of small importance; quotations are mostly unchanged. Spot, 185s.; in bond, 175s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 177s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 135s.; in bond, 125s.; shipment, 115s., c.i.f. Carnauba.—Fatty grey, again dearer at 425s.; chalky grey, 425s.; Primeira, 525s.

#### Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

Almond.—English expressed oil has again advanced slightly as follows: Spot, one-cwt. lots, 4s. 6d.; smaller quantities, up to 4s. 9d. per lb., ex storc. Spot quotations for genuine French bitter are unchanged at about 18s. per lb., nominal, ex store.

Anise (star).—Steady as previously quoted. Spot, tins in cases, about 6s. 3d.; drums, about 6s. per lb., ex store; shipment, tins in cases, about 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

Bergamor.—Prices are a matter for negotiation; about 60s. per lb. has been mentioned as a basis. British makers offer artificial substitutes at attractive prices.

Bois de Rose.—In limited demand. Spot, quoted at about 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

Cassia.—Firm and unchanged. Spot, about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; shipment, if obtainable, in the region of 7s. per lb., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Quiet and unchanged in price. Ceylon, spot, quoted at about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., in drums; small lots, up to 3s. per lb.; shipment firm at about 2s. per lb., c.i.f. The spot value of the Java oil continues at about 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; shipment, about 1s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Steady and in moderate demand. Madagascar, spot, in drums, about 6s. upwards, per lb., if available. English, quoted unchanged at about 7s. 5d. to 7s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

EUCALYPTUS.—Quiet, with quotations at the former levels. Spot, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. oil, according to holder, and from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. for 80 to 85 per cent.; shipment, nominal.

GERANIUM.—Firm. Both Bourbon and Algerian oils are quoted on spot at about 50s. per lb. for any good-quality oil available.

Grapefruit.—The spot value of genuine Californian is between 14s. 6d. and 15s. per lb. Genuine Florida would be worth about 11s. 6d. per lb.

Lemon.—Californian distilled is unaltered at about 10s. per lb., nominal; cold-pressed might be obtained on the basis of 3 dollars 25 cents per lb., cost and freight. There is no change in the position of Silician hand-pressed; no quotations are available, and spot prices would be a matter for negotiation. British makers offer artificial substitutes at attractive prices.

LEMONGRASS.—Firmer for shipment at about 4s.  $r\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., c.i.f. Spot would be in the region of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.

Neroli.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot value of pure French would be about 8os. per oz.

Orange.—A clearance of the cheaper parcels of French Guinea seems to have been effected, and spot values would now be in the region of 10s. or more per lb. Rhodesian continues to be quoted at 8s. 6d. per lb., ex wharf London. Californian is quoted in sterling at 5s. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, limited supplies only being available. Shipment can be effected by transit overland to New York at an extra charge of five cents per lb.

Palmarosa.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, about 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, new-crop, about 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Peppermint.—Fair inquiry for Chinese; some spot business is reported done at 10s. per lb., with little more available at this figure. Shipment quotations are at about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. American natural oil, steady at 14s. 3d., in drums, and 14s. 7d., in tins in cases, c.i.f. Spot, steady at about 16s. per lb., ex store.

Spike.—Quiet but steady, with spot oil valued at in the region of 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb.

VETIVERT.—Prices are unchanged, and business has been of a minor character. Spot, Bourbon, about 50s. per lb.; Java, about 40s. per lb., ex store.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

#### When Profit is a Loss

SIR,—For many years now there has been on the market an extensively advertised patent medicine showing a gross profit, bought in smalls through the wholesale, that is an insult even to an oil shop let alone the usual retailer of such preparations. It has long been a wonder to me why the retail chemists have not long ago refused to keep this preparation on their shelves. I believe many have, but it seems to me that now is an opportune time for every pharmacist in business definitely to refuse to stock it or even obtain it to order. In my own business, with an average turnover weekly of over three figures, I have for some time ceased to stock it and to inquirers I say "I don't stock it," and if anyone asks why (few do) I simply tell then the truth that the profit on it is not enough. This medicine, I have noticed for some time, is not even listed by the majority of the big patent medicine houses in the trade. That speaks for itself. The gross profit shown in the lists, when it was shown, on a 5s. bottle used to be 2d., if one can call that a profit. I ask my brother pharmacists to do as I am doing, and like me, if they do they will, I am sure, be money in pocket and have the satisfaction of knowing that they, at any rate, have ceased to perpetuate what has long been a scandal in the trade. Yours faithfully,

LIVING PROFIT (17/12).

#### Enforcement of the Pharmacy Act

SIR,—Some years ago at a conference we had the honour of proposing. on behalf of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society a resolution to the effect "That this Conference draws the attention of the Council to the desirability of obtaining a definition of the business of a chemist and druggist, and draws the attention of the Council to that part of the Society's Charter which empowers it to protect the business of a chemist and druggist." This resolution was adopted. When this resolution was being discussed in its relation to the enforcement of Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the 1933 Pharmacy and Poisons Act, we well remember the unanimity, determination and solidity which the branch representatives showed in impressing this resolution on the Council. Some years have passed since then, many of our members who in the future will rule the destinies of the Society are on active service, and yet our president has, it would seem from his recent amazing utterances, given rise to the suggestion that the Council in connexion with Sections 8, 9 and 10 is now veering to a policy of appearement. Appearement! We have heard much about appeasement in recent years, and such a policy ends up with the appeasee, so to speak, regarding the appeaser with contempt and the final chapter closes with the taking of the appeaser for a ride, the same kind of ride undertaken by the young lady of Riga who chose a tiger as a means of transport. We would ask:-

- (I) Can the Pharmaceutical Society be considered to be a fit and proper body to administer an important part of the nation's laws when, while it does not hesitate to prosecute the smaller man for infringements of the 1933 Act, it hesitates and is unwilling to fight on a major issue a more formidable foe which challenges its authority?
- (2) Would not a strict enforcement of Sections 8, 9 and ro do more to protect the business of a chemist and druggist than all the other activities of the Society put together?
- (3) Have we any real reason for assuming that if any one political party supported the co-operative societies on a public issue of this kind they would succeed in forcing the Government to amend the r933 Act? Indeed, supposing the co-operative societies succeeded in altering the law to suit their own interests—which is unlikely—the result would be to regularise the present position, and put pharmacists on the same footing as the co-operative societies and therefore able to combat this competition on equal terms. Would any wise Government interfere so with the aims and responsibilities of a statutory body like the Pharmaceutical Society?
- (4) Taking the long view, is there any need for "putting the wind up" the Society's critics on this question by suggesting that, if the Society enforced Sections 8, 9 and 10, the co-operative societies would turn every branch where drugs are sold into a pharmacy! In reply to this I would say, "How many extra pharmacists would be required to fulfil this 'threat,' and where and how would the societies get such a large number?"
- (5) What is the use of the Society seeking new legislation for pharmacy (many of our present councillors are on the Council because of their promises in this drection) when it would appear its governing body is unwilling to implement part of the existing legislation which would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the craft as a whole?

May we say in conclusion that the Pharmaceutical Society has got the power to enforce Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the 1933 Act even if the Society's Council has not the will.—Yours faithfully,

Middlesbrough.

Walter R. Brackenbury, Chairman, Tees-side Branch.

R. MACDONALD MURRAY,

Secretary, Tees-side Branch.

#### Arcady for Pharmacists

SIR,—One of the questions put to Mr. Deacon during the discussio at a recent meeting at Blackburn (C. & D., November 30, p. 289) wa "What do you visualise pharmacy will be like after the war?" Mos pharmacists have ideas of their own as to what they wish pharmac were like, but in general I think their hopes may be summed up as bein a desire for a more truly pharmaceutical world, in which the pharmaciscan devote himself to the work for which he studied and qualified, and is not compelled to occupy the greater part of his time and floor space with goods that more properly belong to the trade of a fancy dealer. The question is not "What?" but rather "How?" Under prevailing conditions pharmacy is neither completely pharmaceutical nor wholly commercial. To be established on a proper professional basis the pharmacists must be assured of the right to do their proper work at remuneration in accordance with their professional duties. If this cannot be achieved, they must continue to sell sidelines. The only action an individual can take now involves sacrifice of immediate profit. This is to try to keep a balanced display, partly to keep drugs and medicines on display, even though purely pharmaceutical display may not pay expenses.

Yours faithfully,

IDEALIST (14/6).

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

**Triple Dye.**—C. T. S. (29/11).—This is an aqueous solution containing gentian violet 2 per cent., brilliant green 1 per cent., and neutral acriflavine o'1 per cent. It is used as a paint or spray in the treatment of burns.

**Stearo-glyceride Ointment.**—B. & C., Ltd. (3/12).—This is a vanishing cream ointment base having the following formula:—

| Stearic acid        | <br> | <br> | 8 oz.                |
|---------------------|------|------|----------------------|
| Potassium carbonate | <br> | <br> | 2 dr.                |
| Glycerin            | <br> |      | 3 fl. oz.            |
| Sodium borate       | <br> | <br> | 48 gr.<br>30 fl. oz. |
| Distilled water     | <br> | <br> | 30 fl. oz.           |

Dissolve the salts in about 10 fl. oz. of the water containing the glycerin. Melt the stearic acid with gentle heat and add to the warm solution of the salts. Beat vigourously and add the remaining water previously warmed.

Oily Nail Polish Remover.—The following is a recommended formula:—

| Castor oil        | <br> | <br>10 per cent. |
|-------------------|------|------------------|
| Dibutyl phthalate | <br> | <br>40 per cent. |
| Ethyl acetate     | <br> | <br>50 per cent. |

Liquid Paraffin and Purchase Tax.— $W. \otimes B.$  (2/12).—It appears that you are under the impression that liquid paraffin is included in the list of goods exempt from purchase tax if sold when not put up for medicinal, veterinary, or toilet use (Class 19, I, (a)). This is not the case. Reference to Customs and Excise Notice No. 78 will show that "the following are exempt from tax when not put up . . . oils fats, and waxes . . . except liquid paraffin." Therefore liquid paraffin is chargeable with  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. tax even when sold in bulk. Light liquid paraffin, on the other hand, is included in the list of goods exempt from tax when not put up.

Quick-melting Cleansing Cream.—W. S. (3/12).—The following is a formula for the type of cream you refer to:—

| White mineral of | oil  | <br> | <br> | 43.0 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| White soft para  | ffin | <br> | <br> | 38.5 |
| Ceresin          |      | <br> | <br> | 12.0 |
| Stearic acid     |      | <br> | <br> | 6.0  |
| Perfume          |      | <br> | <br> | 0.5  |

Melt the waxes and the soft paraffin, add the oil, and perfume when cool.

Thyroid Tablets and Purchase Tax.—A. M. S. (13/12).—Thyroid tablets and other glandular substances fall within the scope of Class 19 of goods chargeable with the purchase tax. They are therefore chargeable at the rate of 16\frac{2}{3} per cent. Hormones, natural or synthetic, and preparations thereof (including pituitary extract), however, are classed as "costly drugs," and are therefore not chargeable with the tax.

Books on Cosmetics.—M. L. (10/12).—The following are modern publications on this subject: "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, C. & D. Office, 155.; Francis Chilson's "Modern Cosmetics," Drug and Cosmetic Industry, New York, 33s.; C. W. Askinson's "Perfumes and Cosmetics," American Book Supply, 30s.; J.-P. Durvelle's "The Preparation of Perfumes and Cosmetics," in English, Scott, Greenwood & Son, 21s.; Everett G. McDonough's "Truth about Cosmetics," Drug and Cosmetic Industry, New York, 22s. 6d.



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### PHARMACEUTICAL AND **TECHNICAL**

ACIDS CITRATES MERCURIALS SCALE PREPARATIONS BISMUTH SALTS HYPOPHOSPHITES **STEARATES** ETC.

COMPANY STRATFORD, LONDON, E.15

Phone: MARyland 4874 (5 lines)
Telegrame: "Tyremicus Phone London"

KEEP WELL STOCKED DEMAND WILL BE GREATER THAN EVER

# LUNG TONIC

for COUGHS and COLDS

NEW RETAIL PRICES, INCLUDING PURCHASE TAX 1/5, 3/5, 5/8

W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., The Laboratory, Hull





Manufactured only by J. F. WHITE & CO., LTD., Chemists BENSON STREET, LEEDS 7

LINE AT PRE-WAR PRICES

"MECCA" PASTILLE now on offer for OCTOBER delivery

> 2 oz. tins in  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen display outers 8s. DOZEN TO SELL at is. PER TIN

> > ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, LTD.

Manchester and London

## HORLICKS LTD. wish to inform their TRADE CUSTOMERS that

## THERE IS NO PURCHASE TAX

# HORLICKS

Plain and Chocolate Flavour

HORLICKS TABLETS
HORLICKS MIXERS

## "VISKAPS"

 $a^{nd}$ 

## "VISKRINGS"

These quality closures give an attractive finish to any pack and ensure hygiene and security. Can be supplied wet or dry, in transparent or opaque quality, in almost any shade. They are the original self-shrinking Viscose seals.

"Viskrings" provide an alternative to the full cap when it is desired to leave the top of the container uncovered.

If you will send us one of your containers we will gladly seal it and return for your inspection free of charge.

VISCOSE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

BROMLEY, KENT

Telephone: RAVENSBOURNE 2641



1\*

OXOID" RRAND

FOR RAPID ADAPTATION OF VISION IN SEMI - DARKNESS. (Lancet, 1939, II. 1355.)



"OXOID" BRAND VITAMINS 'A' & 'D' CAPSULES are also extensively prescribed for reducing susceptibility to infections, and as a prophylactic against the Common Cold

OXO LIMITED, Thames House, London, E.C.4

PRODUCT OF THE OXO LABORATORIES



ORDER DIRECT OR FROM

MANCHESTER: LEEDS:

Goodalls (Leeds), Ltd.
LEICESTER:
E. H. Butler & Son.

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D. Mawdsley & Co.
James Woolley Sons & Co.
Ltd.
SDS:
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LIVERPOOL: Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO., MANCHESTER, 10





#### CAPSULE MAKERS TO

Many years of specialised experience are at your disposal. Superlative products at keenly competitive prices. Ask us to quote for your next requirements. Own or standard formulæ compounded.

ST., HELENSBURGH. CAMPBELL CROWN CAPSULE CO. SCOTLAND. 'Phone: Helensburgh 356

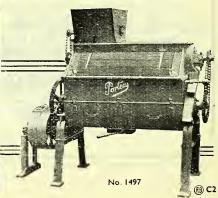
HESATISFACTORY

#### ATLAS" SIFTER &

Here is a robust machine of high quality, designed by engineers who know their job from A to Z.

You will get satisfaction and a lifetime's service if you rely on Porteus equipment. Ask for our catalogue and seek our help on mixing problems

GEORGE PORTEUS & SONS (LEEDS) LEEDS BRIDGE WORKS Provender Milling Specialists LEEDS 10



# Prices of Goods Act AND Purchase Tax

Following complaints of overcharge, Menley & James, Ltd. deem it necessary to remind Retail Pharmacists that they render themselves liable to prosecution if prices (inclusive of Purchase Tax) in excess of those quoted below are charged for the products named.

These prices came into force on all stock delivered since October 21st, 1940, either by a Wholesaler or direct by Menley & James, Ltd., on which Purchase Tax was charged. Stock delivered before October 21st on which no Purchase Tax was charged must be retailed at the old prices.

| PREPARATION                                      | Retail Price<br>Including<br>Purchase Tax |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| lodex and lodex & Methyl Sal. I-oz. Jars         | 2/3                                       |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4-oz. Jars                        | 6/2                                       |
| " Pessaries (boxes of 6)                         | $2/9\frac{1}{2}$                          |
| " Suppositories (boxes of I2)                    | $2/9\frac{1}{2}$                          |
| Liquid lodex, I-oz. Bottles                      | $2/9\frac{1}{2}$                          |
| lodex Skin Soap (boxes of 3 tablets)             | 3/9                                       |
| Ovendosyn Brand Tablets (bottles of 50)          | 3/41/2                                    |
| ,, ,, ,, ( ,, 250)                               | 14/-                                      |
| *Neuro Phosphates (Eskay Brand), 8-oz. Bottles   | 4/6                                       |
| *Benzedrine Brand Inhaler                        | 2/                                        |
| *Benzedrine Brand Tablets (5 mg.), Bottles of 50 | 3/6                                       |
| *Calsiod Brand Tablets (0.5 Gm.), Bottles of 30  | 4/6                                       |
| *Pentnucleotide (10 cc. vials), Box of 12        | 60/-                                      |
| Pyridium Tablets (0·1 Gm.), Bottles of 25        | 5/41/2                                    |
| Pyridium Tablets (0·1 Gm.), Tubes of I2          | 2/10                                      |

On lines marked with an asterisk (\*) the Wholesale prices were reduced as from October 21st, 1940, so that the Retail Price including the Purchase Tax remains as before that date.

### MENLEY & JAMES, LTD.

123 COLDHARBOUR LANE, LONDON, S.E.5

Telegraph: "Amisoto, Camber," London

Telephone: BRIXTON 5444-6

## NEW 'ASPRO' PRICES

From Date of Purchase Tax

3 td. 7d. 15 210

Tablets 10 Table

0 Tablets 27 Tablets

60 Tablet

#### - Including Purchase Tax -

The interests of our distributors are fully conserved in the new 'ASPRO' prices necessitated by the Purchase Tax. Wholesale and retail margins are fully maintained in the various adjustments that have had to be made. Details are affixed by label to all 'ASPRO' stock boxes leaving our premises from the date the tax comes into operation. Wholesalers have been notified and supplied with labels for stocks they have on hand. Your wholesaler's traveller will be in a position to give you full particulars.

#### Bonus on Unstamped 'ASPRO'

| 5°s  | ••• |     | dozen | order      | •••     | Bonus 1/2 | dozen |
|------|-----|-----|-------|------------|---------|-----------|-------|
|      |     | 12  | "     | ,,         | •••     | ,, 1      | ,,    |
| 10's | ••• | 6   | **    | "          |         |           | • ••  |
|      |     | 12  | ,,    | ,,,        | •••     | ", І      | **1   |
| 27   | ••• | 3   | ,,    | **         | •••     |           | ,,    |
|      |     | 12  | ,,    | ,,         | •••     | ,, I      | ,,    |
|      |     | 8 2 | No    | "<br>Bonus | on 60's | ,, 2      | ,,    |

The only condition attached to the bonus is that an undertaking be given to display 'ASPRO' advertising matter in the window for a period of at least 14 days.

We have reasonable stocks of excellent window shows, printed before the paper shortage became acute, but it may be quite impossible to replace them when our present supplies are used up. We will willingly send you a set on request but would ask you to make the greatest possible use of 'ASPRO' display material you already hold. Remember, it pays to show the lines that people are looking for. They bring customers into your shop. 'ASPRO' is pre-eminent among them thanks to an advertising policy that has proved well suited to present conditions. Furthermore, the display qualifies you for the above 'ASPRO' bonus.

ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

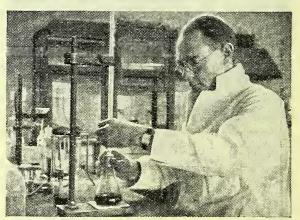
Made in England by
ASPRO LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Telephone: Slough 22381

ASPRO

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula

## HE'S PAID TO LOOK FOR TROUBLE—



and to avoid it. Always watching—testing—checking! Day after day the exact eye of science scrutinises the enzyme extracts that go into the making of Benger's Food. Day after day the whole organisation of our modern laboratory works to exactitudes in securing purity and uniformity. There are people who say we are fussy, and it is true to the extent that our laboratory staff, like the man in the illustration,

## TELL YOUR CUSTOMERS THIS ABOUT BENGER'S

Tell your customers that Benger's Food contains pancreatic digestive enzymes, and that when the hot milk is poured on to the cold mixture -- according to directions for making-the resulting temperature releases these enzymes for their work. This is partial digestion of both Food and milk. Tell them that Benger's is the only Food in the world which does this. Tell them it only takes as long to make as half a pint of milk takes to boil.

is always watching.

It is our method of precise scientific control which has built up the great reputation of Benger's Food.



BENGER'S FOOD, LTD. Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.



container will make many reminder sales for you.

'Sucrets' Lozenges are profitable, too, because every box is a one-and-threepenny sale. And they bring satisfaction to your customer!

Send for Bonus Terms

### SHARP & DOHME LTD.

'HODDESDON

HERTS,

#### 'SUCRETS'

LOZENGES

Tested for Germicidal Activity

Dissolved slowly on the tongue 'Sucrets' Lozenges produce a marked soothing effect on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat ... promptly allay that "scratchy"

'Sucrets' Lozenges are convenient to carry. They are packed 24 in a neat metal box, each Lozenge individually wrapped. They may be carried loose in the handbag or pocket, or kept at the bedside.



W. J. RENDELL LTD.

HARDWICK HOUSE · 161-5 ROSEBERY AVENUE · LONDON. E·C·I

## EMIST AND DRUGGIST

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

**DEC. 28** 1940

#### IMPORTANT TO SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISERS

Instructions for supplement advertising are now accepted in London and at Bath. London press times have been advanced to first post WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue but instructions will still be accepted up to first post THURSDAY morning if sent to Bath.

#### THIS IS THE TARIFF

**AGENCIES** GOODS FOR SALE, PARTNERSHIPS, PATENTS, PREMISES TO LET, FOR SALE OF WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less. 2d. for every additional word.

LEGAL NOTICES. SALE BY AUCTION. TENDERS-AND ALL SPECIALLY SPACED **ANNOUNCEMENTS** 

9 per nonparell line. (12 lines = i inch, single column.)

**BUSINESSES** for DISPOSAL

BUSINESSES WANTED SITUATIONS OPEN

7/6 for 40 words or ss.

2d. for every additi nal word.

**MISCELLANEOUS SECTION** 

(for Wholesalers, etc.), for odd and second-hand

12/6 for 60 words or less, i/- for every additional 10 words or less.

SITUATIONS 2/6 for 18 words or less, id. BOX OFFICE NUMBER (for every additional word. I/- EXTRA EXCHANGE COLUMN 2.0. per word (for Retailers, etc.) minimum 3/-

Advertisements received after these times will not be inserted until the following week. All advertisements should be prepaid and to avoid disappointment send your instructions as early in the week as possible to

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH or to London Office at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.Z.

#### OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE

S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations Particulars :-

C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.O., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.J.O., F.C.O., M.P.S. 50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

#### **BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL**

BLACKPOOL.—Chemist's Lock-up Shop, large residential district. Rent 24s. per week clear. Apply 373/660, London Office of this Paper.

#### FOR SALE

GLASS TUBES, 2½ in. × ½ in. What offers for 1,000 gross? Address, 373/671, London Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, 475,000 Strong Flat Cellophane Bags, with ungummed Flaps,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " ×  $4\frac{7}{8}$ ", Flap 1". Apply, 374/679, London Office of this Paper.

#### WANTED

NEW or Second-hand Tablet Machine required, small Harris, Wilkinson or Rotary. Write 374/673, London Office of this Paper.

O<sup>ILS</sup> and Fats of all descriptions wanted, also Glycerine (refined and unrefined) and stearates. Write, 7 Addison Road, London, W.14.

IVE Oil B.P. and Saccharin 550 required urgently, any quantity. CDB/299, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED to Buy Quotas for Current Period. Classes 9-10 and 14-16. Large Buyers. State details to 374/677, London Office of this Paper.

#### SITUATIONS OPEN

#### RETAIL (HOME)

A SSISTANT (Unqualified—male or female) required for country town in West of England. Applications, with full particulars in first letter, to Secretary, 1 Old Tiverton Road,

#### WHOLESALE

SCOTLAND. Full-time Representative wanted temporarily to replace one who has joined the Army. Write, stating age, experience, salary, etc. Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19.

CLERKS required, men or women. Need not necessarily have had previous experience but aptitude for figures and suitability for elerical work essential. Reply to Office Manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London.

TNVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc. 365/381, London Office of this Paper.

ABORATORY Assistant required by manufacturing chemists in safe area. Experience of ampoule filling and preparation of sterile solutions desirable. State age, experience and salary required to 373/656, London Office of this Paper.

MAN to take charge of, and develop packed goods department M for Yorkshire house of Manufacturing Chemists. Must have initiative and experience, and able to control labour. Give full particulars, references, salary required, etc., to CDB/301, London Office of this Paper.

PILL and Tablet Coater wanted. N.W. London District, to understudy Foreman shortly retiring. State experience and wages required. CDB/304, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for old-established firm of Chemists' Sundriesmen, to work established connexion in Manchester and district. Previous experience preferred. Apply Heath Bros., 101 Chapel Street, Salford, 3.

TABLET Maker and Sugar Coater wanted for London Whole-sale Druggists. 365/382, London Office of this Paper.

TINQUALIFIED Assistant, single, exempt military service, required immediately by chemists in inland reception area, required infinediately by chemists it maintreaction at a S. Midlands. Must be well experienced in the manufacture of galonicals, etc., dispensing and front counter. Apply with full particulars, stating salary required. Applications not answered within two weeks respectfully declined. 374/680, London Office of this Paper.

#### **AGENCIES**

FAR EAST Representation. London firm of Wholesale Druggists who will be sending a Representative to the Far East, would like to hear from other firms desiring direct representation on a commission and part expenses basis. 374/678, London Office of this Paper.

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

L ONDON Perfumery Manufacturers, who are carrying on with their production, wish to hear from other manufacturers or wholesalers with class 16 quota, who are desirous of either disposing of their quota or alternatively have their products manufactured for them. Replies will be treated in strictest confidence. CDB/300, London Office of this Paper.

CITRIC ACID, pure, B.P. Powder. Offers invited for any available quantities. CDB/291, London Office of this Paper.

PERFUMERY QUOTA WANTED. — Manufacturers require available Quota (under Limitation of Home Trade Section 16) for the distribution of their Perfumery and Cosmetics. The distribution, etc., will be done by the advertisers, who will pay a satisfactory commission for the Quota used by them. Please write and indicate the amount of Quota you can offer to 374/675, London Office of this Paper.

## WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

#### RETAIL

ASSISTANT, Unqualified, free because of enemy action. Married, over 40. Thoroughly capable all branches of Pharmacy, particularly Dispensing, Counter and Stock-keeping. Post where ability and initiative can be used is sought. Present salary £4. Go anywhere for the right job. CDB/266, London Office of this Paper.

H OSPITAL Dispenser, Lady; free afternoons, part-time duty, or as Secretary-Dispenser general practice. London. CDB/274, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper, Qualified ("Hall" Certificate, 1923), requires post with Doctor, Doctors or Chemist. Several years' experience in busy general practices; available any time; interview if required; anywhere. Good references. Fletcher, c/o 25 Park Lane, Wallington, Surrey.

MANAGER (Drug Stores), Senior experienced man; anywhere; present situation lost solely through war conditions in London; satisfactory reference. CDB/289, London Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant, Qualified, married, well experienced in all branches and well recommended. Position lost by enemy action. Apply, 3 Cedars Road, Maidenhead.

DHARMACIST \*(32), Junior, height 5 ft. 11 in., desires Hospital, Wholesale or Retail post, anywhere; excellent testimonials; state (moderate) salary. CDB/235, London Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, married, tall, with personality, desires Management. London experience. Suburban. Kent preferred but not essential. Free now. CDB/245, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, long experience Medical and Dental propaganda, also Sales and Retail Trade, having lost post through war conditions, urgently requires to hear of a vacancy where long and comprehensive experience is an asset; or capable of taking full charge of retail business. CDB/234, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, varied and long continental experience; last situation Cannes eight years. Fluent French. Age 64, but fit, active and in good health. Competent Dispenser. Free now. CDB/238, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, recommended by the Committee for British subjects evacuated from France; 38 years' experience, very active, previously employed at Cannes, France. Apply Committee for British Subjects Evacuated from France, 66 Whitcomb Street, London, W.C.2.

YOUNG LADY (24), Unqualified, all-round experience in Retail Pharmacy, requires position, preferably in East End of London. Excellent references. Apply CDB/273, London Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE

ACTIVE Representative (43), disengaged owing to war. Ten years with last firm. Good connexion London, Home Counties and South Coast, Wholesale and Retail. Seeks reemployment. Highest credentials. Own car. CDB/257, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (55), very fit, disengaged owing to enemy action. Lengthy experience calling on chemists, etc. (perfumery and cosmetics). Not a chemist, but could handle proprietaries, packed goods, etc. Well known London area but would go anywhere. Excellent references, highest credentials. Own car. CDB/265, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (55), disengaged owing to enemy action. Thirty years' experience calling on Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores, and Wholesale. London, South Coast, and Home Counties. Very active, car driver. CDB/303, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (49), active, disengaged when required owing to war. Twelve years present firm; well known to Chemists and Stores North of Thames. Wholesale and Retail. Highest credentials. CDB/302, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, very well known to the Trade, West and North Riding of Yorkshire; 15 years with present firm; keen salesman; opened and kept over 1,000 accounts; has full confidence of Chemists. Disengaged January 1 next, owing to war. CDB/278, London Office of this Paper.

SALES Representative, age 42, seeks appointment for territory in London and the S.E. Leaving present firm owing to Limitation of Supplies Order. Twenty-one years' sales experience; 11 years with present house. Car driver. R. J. Fox, 26 Ethelbert Close, Bromley, Kent.

## ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

## THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

# EXPORT

A reliable guide for export buyers of drug trade merchandise.

## SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

CABLES: CHEMICUS, LONDON

Distributed only with the overseas edition of the Chemist & Druggist



are manufacturers of
Fine Chemicals
Special Medical Products
Pharmaceutical Specialities
Veterinary Preparations
Horticultural Products
Toilet Specialities, Perfumery, Soap

Boots Products are manufactured under scientifically controlled conditions and must pass exacting tests in our own Analytical, Bacteriological or Pharmacological Laboratories before issue

Enquiries welcomed

EXPORT DEPARTMENT
BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. LIMITED
Station Street
NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND

# PRECISION FILLING MACHINES

Rapid—Accurate—Clean—Quick Preferred by leading manufacturers
For all Liquids and Containers
Manual Labour Economisers

PATENT FILLING MACHINE COLONIANS FILLING BOLTON

#### GREETINGS FOR 1941

By the time this issue of the C. & D. EXPORT SUPPLEMENT reaches the majority of our overseas readers the year 1940 will have passed by and the New Year of 1941 will have commenced its journey down the path of time. The old year was one of tragedy and horror for the civilised world, with many European countries overrun by the invading Germans, their lands despoiled and impoverished, their towns razed to the ground, their social life disrupted, and their peoples persecuted and enslaved.

For Great Britain and the British Empire the past year was at timesone of grievous disappointments, followed by a period of national anxiety. Germany had overrun Europe and was threatening these islands and the security of the Empire. While we never wavered from the certainty of the ultimate success of our arms we realised in those critical days of last summer that a great and united national and Empire effort was called for.

Those dark days have passed and the sky is clearing. We have turned the corner, and we are well on the way to victory. Europe and the civilised world may suffer for a little while yet, but the day of reckoning is fast and surely approaching. The Hun with his strutting conception of world domination by brute force, his treachery, lies and trickery, and his vileness, beastliness and brutality has proved himself the enemy of the world, and not for the first time.

With our determination undiminished and our armaments and fighting forces, on sea and land and in the air,

## DAKIN BROS. LTD

LONDON, S.E.I

TRADE

A STATE OF THE STA



MARK

FOR

DRUGS & GALENICALS
PACKED GOODS
HOSPITAL REQUISITES

AND

SERVICE

FOR EXPORT

#### DISKA

BULB

## CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The most satisfactory Clinical Thermometer on the market

Also all other types of Thermometers

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:-

A. C. COSSOR

& SON [THERMOMETERS] LTD

ACCOSON WORKS, FINSBURY PARK
LONDON · N·4·

Mention this Supplement when communicating with advertisers. It helps to identify you.









HOT WATER BOTTLES

CUSHIONS
CORKS & BUNGS

BREAST BOTTLES
SYRINGES for all

ENEMAS & BUNGS

purposes

GLOVES 1
GAUNTLETS 1

TEATS TUBING

"SATINETTE" HOSPITAL SHEETING

Manufacturers of every description of Rubber products for nearly 100 years.

J. G. INGRAM & SON, LTD.
The London India Rubber Works

HACKNEY WICK, LONDON, E.9

now moving swiftly to their peak, the coming year is one to which we may look forward with confidence and as one of great hope for the future of this country and the world generally. This simple message of faith is sent out to all readers of the Chemist and Druggist overseas with all Good Wishes for their Health and Welfare during 1941 and the years to come.

THE EDITOR.

#### GROUPEMENT POUR L'EXPORTATION DE PRODUITS PHARMACEUTIQUES

......

La principale fonction de ce Groupement est de favoriser et d'augmenter les exportations effectuées par l'industrie pharmaceutique; les adhérents ont donc dirigé sans cesse leurs efforts vers ce but et sont partant parfaitement à même de satisfaire aux besoins des acheteurs d'outre mer.

Les fabricants britanniques de produits pharmaceutiques, soit qu'il s'agit de préparations officinales ou de leurs propres spécialités, se sont toujours imposé une haute norme pour la qualité de leurs produits. C'est leur insistance sur ce standard joint à des prix modérés qui a valu aux préparations pharmaceutiques britanniques l'excellente réputation dont elles jouissent dans le monde entier, malgré les âpres tentatives d'autres nationaux de supplanter le fabricant britannique.

Les efforts des fabricants britanniques ont été poussés à tel point qu'il y a actuellement disponibles des succédanés de beaucoup de spécialités jusqu'ici obtenues d'Allemagne. L'attention des exportateurs se dirige également à la question de livraison, et malgré les demandes que fait le Gouvernement sur les fabricants, les acheteurs peuvent compter sur la réception de leurs marchandises sans un retard excessif.

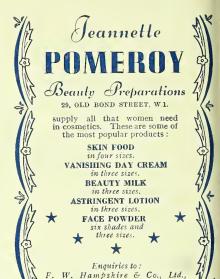
Il faudrait, pour faire une liste complète des produits disponibles, remplir beaucoup de pages de ce Supplément; nous citons seulement:—

Drogues Alcaloïdes

Spécialités pharmaceutiques et médicinales

Produits chimio-pharmaceutiques
Produits chimiques industriels et de
laboratoire

Produits biologiques Produits alimentaires Pastilles et bons-bons médicamentés Pilules, Tablettes et Capsules



We are not Dealers in Druggist Sundries, we are MAKERS. Our experience goes back to the 'nineties and we are as modern to-day as we were then. Our Export Trade is larger to-day than ever.

Sunnydale Works, Derby, England.

Our chief Departments are: Medical Glass, C.H. Brushes, Wire Brushes, Drop and Iodine Bottles, Menthols, Caustic and Styptic Pencils, Fingerstalls, Eyeshades, Wrist-straps, Teething Necklets and many other kindred lines.

The "HOLLOPEG" lodine, the "OILTITE" and "REGULATOR" Drop Bottles are some of our best-known products.

M. J. FECHER LTD.
SLOUGH TRADING ESTATE
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

WHITE FLINT

#### **GLASS CONTAINERS**

OF HIGH QUALITY AND

#### BRITISH MANUFACTURE

AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

MEDICAL BOTTLES
VIALS
TABLET BOTTLES
POMADE JARS

Enquire far Quotations and Samples af our Products:

NATIONAL GLASS WORKS
(YORK), LTD.

FISHERGATE - YORK - ENGLAND

### **TENOBIA** TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES

Are complex blends of natural floral essences reproducing the charming and intriguing characteristics of our daintiest blooms with



of novel presentations. Write list and export terms. S ENG

ZENOBIA LTD. Loughborough Leicestershire 🚣 England





WATERPROOF SPONGE BAGS HOLDALLS

FITTED TRAVEL CASES

WERISSA Rega

**POWDER PUFFS** 

Watersprite FACE CLOTHS

NON-STRETCH

CORN PLASTERS, WRIST STRAPS MANICURE REQUISITES SPORTS AND SURGICAL EYESHADES, etc.



184/192 Goswell Road, LONDON, E.C.I Tel. Clerkenwell 2472 (3 lines)

## Provedly reliable

#### A Consistently BIG SELLER

Generous profits — quick sales — Morgan's Pomade never hangs fire in your store! Nor do the many other Marie Antoinette productsall popular selling lines.

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#### BRITAIN DELIVERS THE GOODS

Some very interesting and significant examples were recently published in London by the Board of Trade showing how insignificant have been the effects on the British export trade of prolonged bombing attacks by the German air force. In the Greater London areas, for example, it was proved that the overwhelming majority of works engaged in export trade were keeping up full production and were delivering manufactured goods to contract date for dispatch to customers overseas. Even in the most heavily bombed areas works that had been repeatedly hit were able to adapt themselves quickly to the new conditions.

A typical example was a works employing 1,200 people that was bombed eight times within three weeks. The managing director of the company owning the works was able to report only two days after the latest raid that by resourceful organisation output

## BRITAIN DELIVERS THE GOODS

was already back to nearly 70 per cent. of normal and increasing daily. Another works reported that within thirty hours of almost total destruction of the premises production for export orders had been transferred, under a prearranged "shadow" plan, to another factory in the North of England, and output was being fully maintained

Today, after fifteen months of war and months of intensive attack from the air, the wheels of British industry are moving faster than ever before, and our manufacturing and shipping facilities are not only unimpaired but actually much greater than they were twelve months ago. The variety, quality and quantity of British goods available for shipment has never been better than it is today. Overseas buyers will find no better market for honest value and none safer in which to place their orders with the certainty of getting their goods, and this applies particularly to all descriptions of pharmaceutical chemicals, perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations, medical and surgical goods, druggists' sundries, etc., etc.

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The growth and importance of this industry is not generally realised either at home or abroad. Up to about twenty years ago, Great Britain imported large quantities of glass of all descriptions, but from that time onwards importations have been gradually displaced by the development of domestic production until the present day when the country is self-supporting, with a very substantial capacity for export business. Today, there are ample supplies of all classes of glassware available for shipment. The GLASS INDUSTRY EXPORT GROUP Was formed last March and includes manufacturers of the following classes of glass and glassware:-

Plate Glass, Sheet Glass, Cast Glass, Spectacle Glass, Safety Glass, Worked Glass, Optical Glass, Glass Containers (Bottles and Jars), Blown Domestic and Artistic Glassware, Other Pressed Domestic Glassware, Automatic Pressed and Blown Domestic Glassware, Illuminating Glassware, Scientific, Medical and Laboratory Glassware, Vacuum and Gas-filled Glassware, Glassware, Machinery Glassware, Manipulators.

There are many factories in Great Britain producing glass containers in a wide variety—from the tiniest ampoules and vials up to the huge 12-gallon carboys. The majority of works operate on the mass production principle, employing the latest types of automatic machinery turning out bottles and jars of a quality and finish second to none in any market. There are also factories utilising hand and semi-automatic processes to produce high quality special shapes of bottles and other glass containers. A complete range of colours of glass is manufactured at the various works, embracing white flint, amber, pale green, dark green, actinic green, blue, opal, etc. The following classes of British glassware will be of particular interest to the pharmaceutical chemicals and allied trades and industries. Supplies of these articles are readily available for export. Washed and sterilised—ready to use—medical or prescription bottles, round powders, fitted with attractive bakelite caps, cork and screw mouth vials, panels, emulsions and the full range of bottles used by chemists, a variety of opal pots fitted with bakelite caps, corn solvents, eye drops, winchesters in various sizes and colours, recess labelled shop rounds, perfume and toilet ware, and many other items.

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In these days no such difficulties exist, for the manufacture of British photographic chemicals has been maintained and increased throughout the intervening years and unlimited supplies sent to all parts of the world. The list of chemicals manufactured by one well-known firm includes Metol, Hy-DROQUINONE, AMIDOL, ACID PYRO-GALLIC, CHLORQUINOL, PARAMIDO-PHENOL, GLYCIN and MERITOL, so that overseas buyers can be assured of obtaining their own favoured reagent and to continue the use of their own particular formula.

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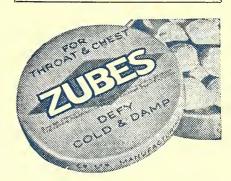
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#### AN EXPERT OPINION

The following editorial comment on the C. & D. Export Supplement appeared in a recent issue of "EXPORT," the journal of The Institute of Export.

Those of us associated with the pioneer work of the Institute of Export have had very real cause for satisfaction during the past year. Whilst the reason for the awakened interest in U.K. export trade is to be deplored, the fact remains that the war has proved our preachments. The national life of this country in peace time is based upon our ability to sell the products of our labour in markets overseas. And under conditions of war, dependent as the country is upon other world sources for raw and war materials, the power to export manufactured goods in exchange is the measure of its power to wage this war for freedom.

The trade Press has played its part conspicuously: many journals which hitherto have not seen the necessity to devote space to export trade matters have organised special export service for manufacturers and buyers. One of the outstanding examples of trade journals which have for many years shown constant interest in export trade is The Chemist and Druggist. Since its inception in 1859, this paper has published all available news of interest to overseas buyers, and some years ago instituted special export numbers.

To carry this service a stage further, the C. & D. now distributes an Export Supplement with the overseas edition of the journal. This should be of considerable interest and utility to export buyers of drug trade merchandise. The copy before me has a very special personal interest for one of my earliest commissions in journalism was from the C. & D. The date of issue was March 10, 1917, and the subject "War Difficulties of Export Merchant Shippers." I well remember too the invaluable service I received, as a junior buyer in an export merchant's office, from the C. & D. Export Enquiry Department, and I notice that this reliable source of information which gave yeoman service in the last war is once again able, by virtue of its constant activity in times of peace, to render the greatest possible assistance to buyers in directing them to sources of supply. More power to the export elbow of the C. & D.-G. T. MacEwan.

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Para apoyar la política del Gobierno Inglés de aumentar el comercio exterior se han constituído las agrupaciones de exportadores que se nombran a continuación, las que ahora trabajan con toda actividad en los distintos ramos de la industria y comercio de productos químicos, de droguería y de los ramos afines. Todos los compradores que interesados en estas categorías de productos se encuentren con dificultades para dar con los artículos que desean o que se propongan sustituir los preparados que anteriormente trían de Alemania, Francia y otros centros productores europeos con los que ya no tienen relaciones, pueden dirigirse directamente a la competente Agrupación, la que se encontrará a su entera disposición y les facilitará el contacto con Fábricas o Exportadores ingleses que pueden cumplir los pedidos y expedir los artículos con la conveniente rapidez.

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